Vol. XIX AUGUST 1929 No. 11

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THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

ESTABLISHED 1910

President:
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A
Representative Monthly
of Things Japanese

PUBLISHED BY
THE JAPAN MAGAZINE CO.

PRICE:

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The Mitsui Bank,

LIMITED

Capital Subscribed . . .	Yen 100,000,000
Capital Paid-up	60,000,000
Reserve Fund	64,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:

1, Suruga-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo

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FOREIGN BRANCHES:

BOMBAY, LONDON, NEW YORK, SHANGHAI, SOURABAYA

LONDON BANKERS:

BARCLAYS BANK LTD. MIDLAND BANK LTD.

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THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

A REPRESENTATIVE MONTHLY OF THINGS JAPANESE

Editor: Dr. J. INGRAM·BRYAN

Contents for August, 1929

1. HIS MAJESTY'S PROGRESS ..... The Editor 415
2. THE JAPANESE LYRIC ..... Dr. J. Ingram Bryan 419
3. VOLCANIC TERROR ..... Y. Tabihito 425
4. NEW IMPERIAL CABINET ..... M. Ouchi 428
5. THE TURKISH EMBASSY ..... The Editor 431
6. MANCHURIA & MONGOLIAN DEVELOPMNNT.. Y. Matsuoka 434
7. JAPANESE AND THE OUTER WORLD ..... S. Watanabe 432
8. EXPORT STAPLES ..... M. Arikawa 444
9. JAPAN'S RAYON INDUSTRY ..... T. Kimura 447
10. AROUND THE HIBACHI: Fortune's Wheel: ..... Santo Kyoden 449
11. WITH THE RED CROSS OF JAPAN ..... Anon. 454
12. CURRENT JAPANESE THOUGHT ..... The Editor 455

Subscriptions:

In the Japanese Empire, (postpaid) per year in advance - *Yen* 7.50
In Foreign Countries, (postpaid) per year in advance - - $ 4.00
Single Copy- - - - - - - - - - - - - 70 sen (35 cents)

Foreign subscriptions should be remitted by P.O. or express money order, to The Japan Magazine Co., 6 Itchome Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Agents:

Maruzen Company, Tokyo
Kyo-Bun-Kwan, Tokyo
Kawase Nissindo, Kobe
Kelly and Walsh, Yokohama and Shanghai
B. F. Stevens and Brown, London
Brentano's, New Yor and Paris
A. C. McClurg and Co., Chicago, Ill.
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H.I.M. The Emperor on Hachijo Island

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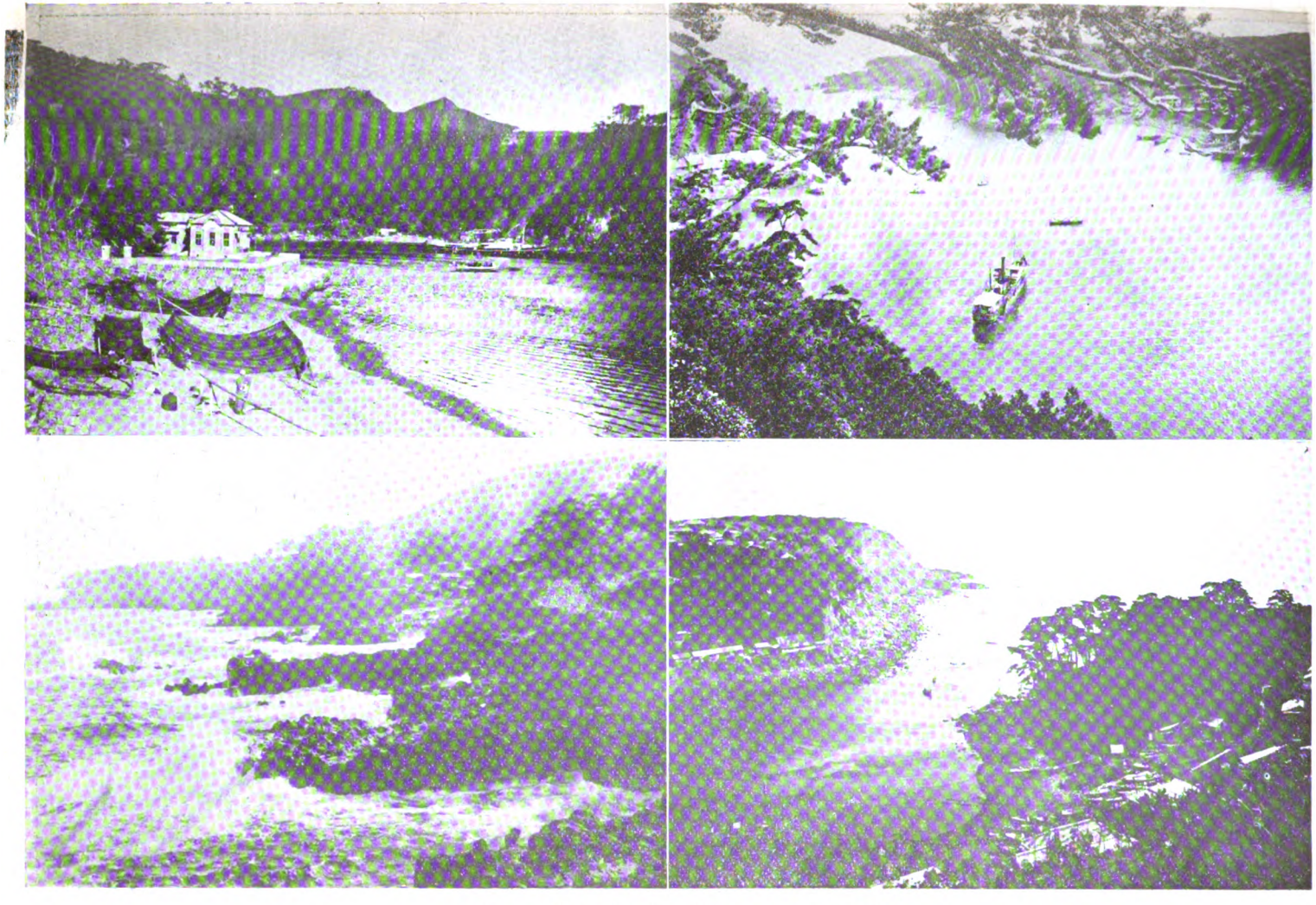

Scenes Visited by The Emperor on Hachijo Island

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THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

A REPRESENTATIVE MONTHLY OF THINGS JAPANESE

Vol. XIX AUGUST, 1929 No. 11

HIS MAJESTY'S PROGRESS

By THE EDITOR

THE greatest and most memorable event in any part of the empire of Japan is a visit from the Emperor; and the recent Imperial Progress through various islands and some of the southern cities was marked by the usual evidence of devout patriotism that invariably greets the nation's august Sovereign. This time it was the intention of His Majesty to proceed to Osaka and Kobe first; but an outbreak of epidemic induced the authorities to arrange that the route should be reversed; and consequently the Imperial party went first to the islands included in the tour. Of course an Imperial Progress is not for mere pleasure; there is nothing of the holiday excursion about it. His Majesty is always bent on observing the condition of the people and showing sympathy with their daily toil and achievement.

The Imperial party departed from the Palace on May 28 and took the train at the central station, the Emperor being in the uniform of the Commander-in-Chief of the Navy, and wearing the Grand Order of the Chrysanthemum. Aides-de-camp and high Court and other occicials were there to see off His Majesty. Among them were seen Princes of the Blood, Admiral Togo and Premier General Tanaka. The Imperial train left for Yokosuka at 8.15 a.m. Met by the Commander-in-chief of the Naval port, His Majesty walked down to the pier, attended by various high admirals; and, taking a torpedo boat, flying the Imperial Standard, embarked to the salute usually given the Emperor by the ships in port. Over the booming guns could be heard the familiar strains of the *kimigayo*, Japan's national anthem. The torpedo boat proceeded to the warship *Nachi*, and the Imperial Standard was soon seen floating at her masthead. In a drizzle of rain the ship departed on her cruise, escorted by a flotilla of destroyers.

As the Imperial ship approached the island of Hachiro a brisk wind, characteristic of this sea, sprang up and menaced the ship's approach to land; the islanders were thrown into gloom at the possibility of their beloved Emperor being prevented from disembark-

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ing, and enjoying the elaborate preparations they had made to welcome him. By the time the *Nachi* came to anchor it was 4 p.m.; and the seas were still running mountains high. In spite of this the headman of the island insisted on going out to the Imperial ship, but found it impossible to get on board in such a sea. As the velocity of the gale increased His Majesty was prevented transferring to the battleship *Nagato* for the night, as the Imperial tour required, so he spent the night where he was. The people spent all night supplicating the gods to stay the winds and waves; and had their faith somewhat rewarded, for the wind had fallen a little by the morning; and, although His Majesty was able to move to the *Nagato*, it was not deemed advisable to attempt a visit ashore. However, by 9.35 a.m. the storm so abated that the Emperor decided to go ashore; and the whole population danced with joy that the Imperial feet had at last trodden on the soil of their island home. Accompanied by Admiral Suzuki and other dignitaries, the Emperor went on foot among the people, receiving their salutations with evident delight and deep sympathy. Imperial visits were then made to the aeroplane field at Mine village, and to the Primary School there, and other schools, as well as to the various industrial undertakings of the islanders. At the Meterological Observatory His Majesty was pleased to examine the telescopic instruments and try how they worked. The local government office was next honoured with a visit; and then His Majesty received in audience certain persons and said a few words of greeting to them, after which he was pleased to listen to an address by Governor Hiratsuka, of Tokyo Prefecture, on the conditions prevailing in the island. The Imperial party then sat down to refreshments.

In the afternoon the Emperor changed into a light sack suit and made an expedition to the Fudo Waterfall at Narusawa, the source of the Hachiojima waterworks. Everyone was delighted at the interest His Majesty showed in any remarkable object by the way. Later on, the Emperor expressed a desire to hear some of the folk songs of the islanders, or which he had heard rumours; and two native melodies, known as *shiyome-bushi* and *haruyama-bushi*, were sung by the best island voices. During the trip His Majesty was careful to secure any good geological specimens that happened to catch his eye, for he takes a great interest in scientific pursuits and knowledge. On the seashore at Sokodo there was a scene of Arcadian dancing, as old as the days of Theocritus in Greece, and which now can be seen perhaps in Japan alone. Some of the dances represented the Feast of Lanterns, one of the most primitive of such arts.

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The time came all too soon for His Majesty's return to the warship; and, when he arrived on board again at 6.10 p.m., the ship sailed for Oshima, to a salute of 21 guns, followed by the *Nachi* and other escorts. Thousands of the islanders lined the shore to see the departure of the Imperial ship, all waving the flag of the Rising Sun. The 20,000 inhabitants of Oshima besought Heaven for fine weather for the Imperial visit; and their prayer was granted. As early as 3 a.m. the coast was lined with islanders waiting to tender a warm welcome to their Emperor; and as they waited, the lovely outlines of Izu mountain floated like some unearthly country in the cobalt blue of the sky. Majestically the *Nagato* steamed into the island harbour; and when the people saw the Imperial Standard flying at her masthead their joy knew no bounds. By half-past six she was at anchor; and at 8.5 His Majesty took a torpedo boat for the jetty where he landed and proceeded on foot, returning the salutes of his people. This was not his first visit to the island, for when Crown Prince he visited the island in 1918, of which the people still entertained delightful memories.

At half-past eight His Majesty received a number of persons in audience at the prefectural office, and then listened to speech on the conditions in the island, and subsequently inspected the schools and examples of the island products. The Emperor was particularly interested in the specimens of handwriting shown him by the school authorities of the island. As at Hachi-ojima, His Majesty now again changed into a sack suit and started off to see the crater of Mihara volcano, the cone being some 2.500 feet high. His Majesty was charmed with the songs of nightingales heard in the tress along the way, which seemed a welcome to him. Botanical specimens on the route always attracted Imperial attention. There, as at the other island, the Imperial party was met by maidens of the island to sing some native melodies, to which the Emperor listened with interest and respect.

After this brief rest the Imperial party proceed on its way up the crater side to the cone above; the way was now precipitous and steep. His Majesty reached the summit of the cone at 10.55 a.m. The view from the top was sublime; and that of the crater quite thrilling, the dark fume ascending with menacing whirl through deserts of burnt rock and lava. After this walk of three miles His Majesty was prepared to rest a little; and during this space he heard a lecture by Dr. S. Nakamura on the geology and nature of the volcano, illustrated by specimens taken from the crater such as volcanic hair and various lavas, in all of which the Emperor showed the greatest interest. By 1

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pan. The Emperor was ready for refreshment; and, after eating, the party descended the slope by another route, passing through Oiso, a village at the foot of the mountain. Here the Emperor was introduced in a natural open air cot, the history of which was explained by an official of the government office. His Majesty immediately on entering the hut became very low-thumbed cross.

The Imperial party arrived back at the pier on board a steam launch later than the programme advertised; but this formal piece at an Imperial visit to a private factory at Oiso and the interruption of the pupils assembled to welcome the Emperor, each pupil waving a national flag. Now changing into naval uniform His Majesty proceeded to the deck of the Mikado again; and to the farewell of the thousands of delighted subjects assembled on the beach a torpedo boat conducted the pier amid the booming of imperial salutes from the ships. By seven o'clock that evening the Mikado was steaming southward, leaving the Bay for on his way toward Kobe. Every phase of the Imperial Progress was perfect and photographed by the press; and the whole function appeared to be duly interest in His Majesty's concern for the welfare of his people.

VISION OF DAWN

By Mrs. Mikado, Empress

Akaruki ni
Koma wo todomete
Mi-wataseba
Suzuki no Fuji ni
Kumo zo kakareru.

As dawn was breaking,
I stopped my horse in my course,
And made over-ed ing,
Direction the clouded peak Fujinoor
Of Suzuki's Fuji yon lies.

Trans. by Ryan Bryan

p.m. the Emperor was ready for refreshments; and, after eating, the party descended the slope by another route, passing through Okada village at the foot of the mountain. Here the Emperor was interested in a natural open air spa, the history of which was related to him by an official of the government office. His Majesty insisted on entering the bath-house and seeing what it was like, notwithstanding its very low thatched eaves.

The Imperial party arrived back at the pier one hour and forty-five minutes later than the programme schedule; but this did not prevent an Imperial visit to the primary school at Okada and the inspection of the pupils assembled to welcome the Emperor, each pupil waving a national flag. Now changing into naval uniform His Majesty prepared to embark on the *Nagato* again; and to the farewell of the thousands of delighted villagers and islanders, took a torpedo boat and left the pier amid the booming of imperial salutes from the ships. By seven o'clock that evening the *Nagato* was steaming southward, bearing the Emperor on his way toward Kobe. Every phase of the Imperial Progress was noted and photographed by the press; and the whole nation appeared to take daily interest in His Majesty's concern for the welfare of his much loved people.

VISION OF DAWN

By His Majesty the Emperor

Akatsuki ni
Koma wo todomete
Mi-watase ba
Sanuki no Fuji ni
Kumo zo kakareru.

As dawn was breaking,
I stopped my horse in wonder,
Vast space eye-fording,
Gazed on the cloud-capped splendor
Of Sanuki's Fuji yonder.

Tran. J. Ingram Bryan

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THE JAPANESE LYRIC

By DR. J. INGRAM BRYAN

JAPAN has often been called the land of poets, for nowhere are there more writers of verse or a greater appreciation of poetry. It is in the lyrical mode, however, that Japan mainly excels. There is little or nothing in the way of epic and drama in the national poetry. Consequently an article on the Japanese lyric should cover the entire realm of verse. Yet no exhaustive treatment can be attempted on so intricate a subject in the brief space at my disposal. My aim here is to give a short account of the most popular mode of verse in Japan, especially from an aesthetic point of view, as a unique form of art in literature. To me Japanese poetry is one of the most fascinating, as well as one of the most typical, of the nation's adventures in the field of aesthetics, and something splendidly representative of the Japanese mind.

My ambition would be fully achieved if more of the English-speaking people could be induced to devote more attention to this form of Japanese art. For all true art, in whatever form, has a universal appeal, and draws nations closer together in bonds of mutual good-will and sympathy, for sympathy is the foundation of all art. This is particularly true of the art of literature. The art of a nation is ever the best expression of its soul; and the art of poetry in Japan can be well taken to indicate the capacity of the Japanese mind to discern the universal in the particular, a universe of beauty in a mere blossom. The Japanese poet evinces that sublime attitude to nature and life, which, of all the English poets, Blake most achieved:

To see the world in a grain of sand,
And heaven in a wild flower,
Hold infinity in the palm of your hand,
And eternity in an hour.

Indeed a couplet from Blake would do for an excellent example of Japanese verse:

If the sun and moon should doubt
They'd immediately go out.

It is often quite marvellous the degree of brilliance that can emanate from these tiny gems of Japanese verse. Though lacking the subtile and elusive power of rhyme, at the disposal of the Occidental poet, Japanese poetry has yet that *elan vital* essential to all that can be called poetry. One can only account for the indifference of the Occidental mind to Japanese verse by the fact that it is in a form of writing impossible for the Occidental to read without years of study, and the translations into English usually let the poetry evaporate. There is nothing really esoteric or vaguely transcendental in

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Japanese verse, nothing but what experience can imagine and understand, though sometimes it has the double edge of allegorical or historical significance which only a profond acquaintance with Japanese literature and civilization can illuminate.

The true Japanese poem is an intense point revealing and fixing an intense moment in life's span, often a brief moment of immortality. In the glow of the poet's sympathy and power of revelation we gain a foretaste of the Eternal as in no other way. If the true poet be he who sees the truth so clearly and feels it so passionately that it sets him singing, Japan has long had, and still has, many poets.

It is, therefore, very unfortunate that a fuller appreciation of this form of Japanese art has not been revealed to the Occidental mind. The present indifference must be ascribed to the fault of translators and students of Japanese literature generally. This I have endeavoured, however humbly, to obviate in my little work on Japanese Literature published by the Home University Library. That Sir Gilbert Murry, one of the editors, approved of it, is not only an indication of the interest of that great authority on literature in the poetry of Japan, but a guarantee that it may find a wider circulation than if without his imprimatur. Nor am I reluctant to deny that my best efforts at rendering Japanese verse in English often come far short of the original, for much of the truth and beauty of the text must be lost in translation; but let us hope that enough of the poetry survives the transmutation to suggest at least some of the truth and beauty sparkling from the poet's mind. The genius of Japanese poetry is microscopic rather than telescopic: of the earth rather than of the stars; and yet, as Emerson affirmed, "The World globes itself in a drop of dew." The beauty of a blossom is not to be estimated by its size or position, but by its creative significance, and the degree of intelligence essential to its appreciation. Thus, in the tiniest flower may be concentrated the creative art of the whole universe. This fact is the main inspiration of the Japanese poet, who thinks that the tiniest apertures afford abysmal glimpses of the Eternal. Once the eye is applied it can gaze at the light ineffable.

Japan from of old has been a land of poetry. There, as elsewhere, the earliest mode of speech was song; and song it has continued ever since. The Japanese still think, and speak and write in images and pictures. Even their caligraphy is a fine art, like painting. With the Japanese, poetry seems to have as spontaneous as among our Old English forefathers; but long before the dawn of literature in Saxon England, or even among the Romance peoples, poetry was in Japan the fine

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art that it still is. In Japan, too, it has never lost the Arcadian note of its prime, for Japan is Arcady itself. According to native tradition poetry is the language of the gods, an instinct felt by most peoples, since they attempt to approach diety in poetic petition and ceremonial. The earliest revelations to man were in the divine language of the poets, as was the case among the Hebrews. And the oldest writings in Japan, the *Kojiki* and the *Nihongi*, complied at the beginning of the eighth century A.D., are as full of poetry as they are of mythology. It is natural, then, that Japan's anthologies should be older and richer than are to be found in any country of contemporary Europe. The first English lyric appeared in the fourteenth century; but as early as the eighth century of our era the *Manyoshu* anthology contained over four thousand examples of national verse, most of which had been written long before the period of compilation.

Into the history of Japanese poetry there is no space here to go, further than to say that from the beginning to the present time the nation's interest in the art has never abated. As early as the year 970 A.D. a bureau of poetry was established in the Imperial Palace, where it still exists and flourishes, for the promotion of poetry. Poetry has long been an accomplishment of the Imperial Court, and for centuries official promotion depended on skill and appreciation in regard to poetry. Every years themes for poetic competition are announced by the Emperor, and usually many thousands send in examples of their verse. Those awarded prizes have the honour of their verses being read in the presence of the Emperor on the day appointed for the Imperial Poetry Symposium. Themes selected are usually scenes from nature, such as Pines Covered with Snow, or Cedars by a Shrine, and so on.

Those at all familiar with Japanese verse know that it is very brief in mode, the classical stanza, known as *tanka*, being always written in the seven-and-five measure, called *shichigo-cho*, which is believed by psychologists to be an echo of the racial pulse-beat, echoing the music of the Japanese soul. The verse is obviously a kind of sonnet, arranged in five lines of 5, 7, 5, 7, 7 syllables each; and, like the English sonnet it is divided into two parts, the *kami-no-ku*, or upper hemistitch; and the shimo-no-ku, or lower hemistitch. In reading or reciting poetry a slight pause should be observed between the parts. As an example of the *tanka* measure we may take the following stanza by the poet Yukihira, which shows that even in the eighth century love had its fidelities:

Tachi wakare
Inaba no yama no
Mine ni oöru

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Matsu toshi kikaba
Ima kaeri-kon !

———

Though we be parted,
When, on Inaba mountain,
I hear that music
In the pine-tops playing,
I'll back to you be straying.

Though Japanese verse cannot be longer than the *tanka*, except by making a sonnet sequence, known as *naga-uta*, or long verse, there is a still briefer stanza known as the *hokku*, or only 17 syllables, as compared with the 31 syllables of the *tanka*. An example of this may taken from the poet Basho (1689) who was one of the greatest epigrammatists of his time :

Moshi nakaba
Chocho kago no
Ku wo uken !

———

If it did but sing,
The butterfly would suffer
In a cage, poor thing !

The only permissible departure from the ancient form and mode is in the case of popular songs, like the *dodoitsu*, *Gidayu* and *ha-uta*, which naturally break bounds in their efforts at expression of free emotion and passion. Some of these are double-edged weapons that are as delightfully surprising as they are aesthetically effective :

Umeboshi da iute :
Baka ni shansu na ;
Mukashi wa hana yo,
Uguisu nakaseta
Koto mo aru !

———

Only a pickled plum, you say !
But you despise without avail :
For I was once a blossom gay,
For oft made sing the nightingale !

But no translation could do full justice to a poem so full of inferences and implications as this song. To the Japanese mind, and still more to any foreigner who has tasted it, there can be nothing so bitter as a pickled plum ; and literally the verse means : When you look at me do not make a wry face, for I was once the fair plum blossom that made the nightingale sing. But then there is a second inference : When you see a faded old woman hobbling down the street, do not avert your face, for she was once a beautiful girl to whom young men sang serandes. For further examples of Japanese verse see the Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Japan, especially Dr. Clay Macaulay's translation of the *Kokinshu* in that series. Then Professor Chamberlain's Classical Poetry of the Japanese may be consulted, and there are several others.

Nowhere else in Oriental poetry is there anything quite like the Japanese mode, not even in the poetry of China, from which country Japan drew many an artistic impulse in the early days of their intercourse. Chinese poetry has

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rhyme, and a sort of parallelism like Hebrew poetry, with an intricate arrangement of words according to their tones. From such complications Japanese verse is happily free, though there are pivot and pillow words that at first baffle the beginner. But simplicity and brevity are its most characteristic features. To the unpoetic ear Japanese verse may seem to lack cadence and the usual degree of music expected in European poetry; but in the hands of a master Japanese verse evinces a sweetness and harmony imparting cadence; its music may be as faint as that of the *suzumushi*, or bell-insect, but it is there; and often to the extent of even a trochaic movement. Without being concerned with prosody in the Occidental sense, it yet manifests a natural rythmic instinct.

There is no country, I think, where the form and content of poetry are so exact an expression of the racial mind as in Japan. The skeleton is clothed in the images, metaphors and similies in which the nation thinks and speaks. The Japanese mind is artistic rather than logical, and is constantly projecting itself in pictures. It is more impressionistic than scientific, and interested in the concrete more than the abstract; yet in poetry there is invariably an abstract inference from the concrete images presented. But it is as natural an image of daily life as the national dress is, and similarly picturesque. The national poetry also partakes of the natural grace of movement seen in the dress; it is instinctively rythmic and undulating, like land and sea scenes. All Japanese dances are interpretations of poetry, and represent a more highly aesthetic conception of the poetry of motion than is possible to the Occidental dance.

It is clear that Japanese poetry is the art of a nation disciplined to sober self-control. Only by centuries of cultural repression could verse have thus been kept within the narrow bounds prescribed by tradition. The Japanese are a race tense with pent-up emotion, though to the transient foreigner they may appear stolid, unemotional and even buddhaesque. But their art moves in obedience to law, as much as the human body does. From this attitude there is in modern times some tendency to break way. Freedom for full self-expression is bound to bring changes in the national poetry, as it is already doing in fiction and drama. But the Japanese mind loves illusion; the line of least resistance is to regard the inconvenient as illusory, a habit that is apt to suffer from impact with western civilization. But the Oriental aversion to hurry is wholesome for poetry. The Japanese poet, unlike his Occidental friend, does not race along in prolix expatiation, but finds a point at once and fixes the reader's attention on that as vital. He aims to create an atmosphere and to incite introspection. It is the poetry of a mind that enjoys being rather than doing; it is more acquies-

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cent than agressive in regard to nature and man. It is a mind that prefers to follow rather than to command nature. In Japanese poetry, then, atmosphere is always more important than action or story: suggestion more vital than mere depiction.

This is why the poet finds it difficult to believe that the form and content of poetry should change with the fashions of men. Poetry is a jewel: its facets may vary but the diamond remains a diamond; its points of brilliance multiply or decline, but their source of light remains the same. And thus Japanese poetry remains the most singular example of reticence and economy in all literature. It stands for the utmost compression of language consistent with the utmost development of thought by suggestion. The language of Japanese poetry is always in a high degree refined, dainty, elegant and subdued. Every phrase or metaphor is chiseled and polished to the utmost measure of perfection. It always enshrines an idea rather than defines it, for definition disengages the essence. The poem stands a for a spiritual experience of definite aesthetic significance. The poet is not attracted by bulk or wealth of material. All nature is alive with the beauty he seeks to detect and reveal.

It will be seen by all who give the subject sufficient attention that Japanese poetry, though incapable of epic sweep or grandeur, yet does not lack the inspiration and revelation that open the way to the altar-stairs of deity. To show how the common things of life reflect the divine image, and set going echoes of heaven in the mind, is surely the true office or poetry. Without the Greek capacity for epic and dramatic creation, Japanese poetry is yet nearer the Greek ideal of brilliant fancy, creative imagination and economy of art than is Occidental poetry generally. To focus attention on truth and fact, and suggest the intellectual and emotional implications, leaving imagination to do the rest, should the aim of all poetry. Indeed the severe economy of detail with which the Japanese poet sets down his facts forms a favourable contrast to the genius of Occidental poetry, which is lavish and unrestrained in detail and development. Will the Japanese poet in time lose the art of reticence and economy and deteriorate by attenuation? Thus far he has left the sphere of epic and drama to prose, though some of the plays, like the ancient *No*, are poetic in conception if not in execution. But the cameo creations of the native poet are out of place in tragedy and comedy, though poetry may be used to adorn drama, as it sometimes is to adorn fiction.

The Japanese poetic has to consider that he will be read by future generations, to whom he should be merciful. He does not leave his divinest blossoms hidden in withered foliage, or even wrapped in Spring's green leaves, but casts them to the winds to be caught by the stream of time and borne down the centuries to delight and cheer after generations. The consequence is that the poets of a thousand years ago are read as much as the poets of to-day. To write for all time and to be read for all time is surely the right ambition for a poet, if not for all writers. Poems from the ancient anthologies of Japan, like lines recovered from Sapho, remain gems of luminous intensity while time shall last.

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VOLCANIC TERROR

By Y. TABIHITO

THERE is nothing so terrible to the adjoining villages as the eruption of a volcano; and, as Japan has many volcanoes, almost every year some section of the country has to face this visitation. One of the greatest volcanoes of the empire is Komagatake in the province of Toshima in Hokkaido island. Soaring into the clouds, its peak commands such sublime views that many tourists are attracted there in season, especially as that part of the country is comparatively cool in summer. This year, as usual, travelers found their way there, and the pretty villages around the giant cone were all unconscious of the disaster awaiting them, when the terrific eruption began.

On the 17th of June this year Komagatake seemed sleeping quietly in its blue haze, with but a small column of fume floating above the orifice. About 12 a.m. a slight rumbling was heard; this increased until the mountain was seen to be growing active and all the neighbourhood trembled from the violence. By 2 a.m. the dense vapour shot up from the crater was spreading out like a sea of poison-gas over the surrounding country; the earth quaked and the eruption became terrific, the crater belching forth immeasurable volumes of fume and scorae, with molten lava pushing its way down the cone towards the villages. Panic-stricken the inhabitants fled in all directions, but could only with the greatest difficulty escape from the deadly fumes.

The cone now presented a scene impressive beyond words. Up the whirling column above the crater, miles high, was shooting great tongues of flame, as the escaping gases ignited and exploded into the cloudy mass. Nothing could be more magnificant than these leaping masses of flame which appeared to rend the steely columns of fume asunder and scatter the exploding lava in all directions. About 6 a.m. the vapour suddenly disappeared, as if the orifice had become choked. Then with an awful report that shook the surrounding ranges the whole centre of the crater blew out, and a vast lava stream poured out and down the slope burning up the trees and grass in its way. Explosions were now frequent; and some of the huge pieces of rock ejected fell on the villages below. Even where the lava and fume had not reached the villages, the people had to take refuge from the bombardment.

A remarkable feature of the eruption was the electric discharge that seemed to accompany it. Earth and heaven appeared to meet and fuse in wild acclaim and revelry. As the lava pushed its way down the side of the cone and

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set the forests on fire, heavy thurhed pealed and brilliant lightning flnasde about the mountain, several places being struck by thunder-bolts. And so the terrific activity continued through that day, and by 7 p.m. the picture was almost unimaginable, and the reality serious to contemplate.

The police of the district, and from other centres, attempted to come to the rescue of the inhabitants, but the roads were blocked with debris; so they took boats across the lake, though it was difficult, even by this means, to get in reach of all those cut off by the disaster. Soon a report came that the village of Shikabe, with its 400 houses and over 3000 people, had been wiped out, the houses being carried away by the lava or buried in volcanic ash, like Pompeii of old. It was soon apparent that the village of Sunahara was also a victim of the eruption; and that all the villages, Onuma, Ikusagawa, Tomenoyu, Akaigawa and Komagatake, were in grave danger, if not destroyed.

The violence of the eruption may be inferred from the fact that a big steamer, 20 miles off the coast of Eerinozaki, had a heavy fall of scoriae on her decks, the distance from the centre of the disturbance being over 100 miles. One hundred-mile shots beat any piece of ordnance now at the command of any navy on earth, excalling even Big Bertha. This reveals to some extent the area affected by the eruption. Violent activity continued unabated all the next day, and by 2 a.m. it began to weaken and the detonation ceased, though the dense vapour still poured forth into the clouds. The column of dark purple fume, miles high, presented a sublime spectacle in the clear windless sky of the following day. Then the weather suddenly clouded and a drizzle set in, to the relief of the refugees who now feared fire more than they did the volcano. Back they crept to the ruined villages to see what had been left of their homes and belongings.

In simple but pathetic accents one of the peasants tried to describe what he saw. The scene of desolation was steeped in thick smoky vapour or fog. The ground was hot and decimated, burning the soles of one's boots. In places the lava and scorae lay to a depth of about six feet. Even on the trees that escaped the lava not a leaf or twig was to be seen; it was a weird scene of desolation worse than the severest winter. The houses not burnt were buried, or with roofs broken in by weight of the deposit. The task of clearing away the debris was a fearful undertaking, for it filled the houses and lay several feet around them. Climbing in through the upper windows or broken places, they began to dig out the deposit.

Water there was none, and the people were famishing; but some one

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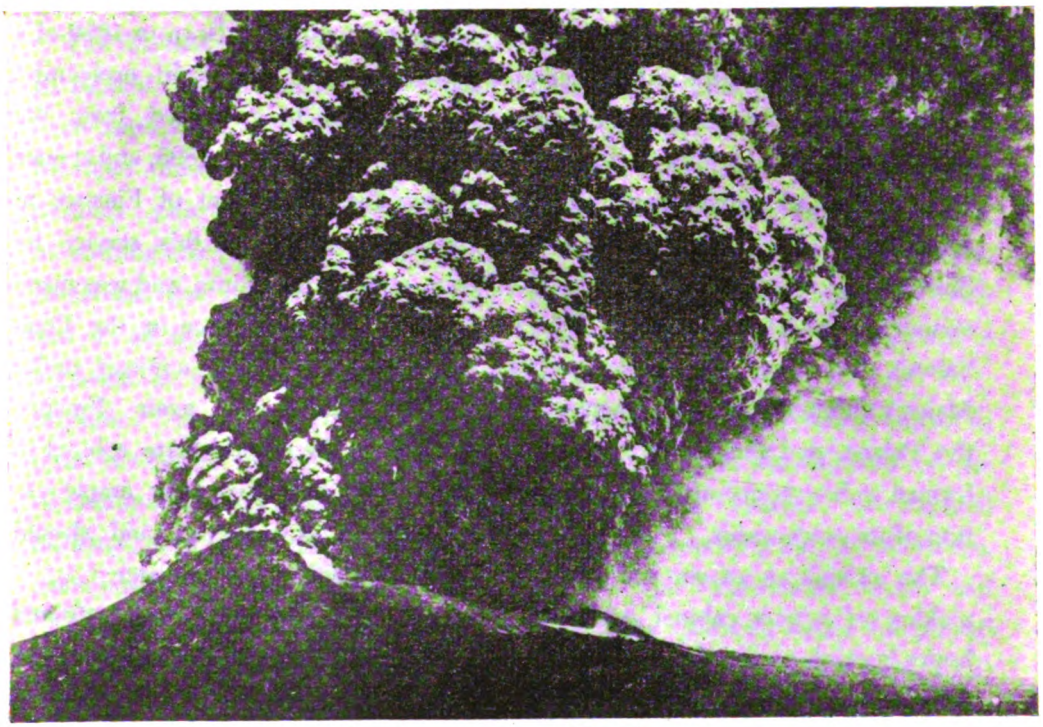
finally obtaincd water from a small stream impregnated with volcanic dust.

On the night of the 28th there were signs of the volcano resuming activity; it rumbled ominously and the density of the vapour column increased and soared violently skywards. It was a false alarm, happily, and soon the crater died down to normal condition. But it will take a long time for the stricken villagers to recover from the calamity that has overtaken them. The extent of the losses and damage generally has not yet been fully ascertained, but it must be very great. How many lives were lost is not fully known, but not so many as expected.

Komagatake has had several violent eruptions within historic time; but this is the greatest since 1774. The eruption of 1856 was extremely severe, burying the village of Tomenoyu, and depositing ashes to a depth of 30 feet in some places. In 1888 a small eruption occurred, but the one in 1905 lasted four days and, though pretty violent, was not very destructive. Smaller eruptions were seen in 1919 and the following year, after which the cone was comparatively quiescent until the present outbreak. The Imperial Government is doing all that can be expected for the relief of the sufferers, and the Imperial family has been liberal and deeply sympathetic.



Eruption of Komagatake Volcano

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NEW IMPERIAL CABINET

By M. OUCHI

AFTER withstanding the fires of scathing criticism for some months the Tanaka cabinet bame to an end on July 2nd, the immediate occasion of its downfall being the opposition of the Privy Council to its management of the Kellogg Peace Pact and the carelessness that led to the assassination of Chang Tso-lin in China last year. It is regretable that mistakes of procedure or policy should be made the weapons of party politics, but it has always been so, and will probably continue to be so. It was clear from the first that the man marked out for the head of the new cabinet was Mr. Yuko Hamaguchi, a veteran and leader of the Minseito party formed out of the old Kenseikai. It has been the custom for some time to give each party in turn a chance to try its hand at government. Some supposed that Mr. T. Tokonami, of the Shinto Club, would be asked to form a misnistry; but on the advice of Prince Saionji, the last of the *genro*, His Majesty summond Mr. Hamaguchi to the Palace, and the new Cabinet was formed a few hours after the resignation of its predecessor.

The unmaking of an old and the making of a new cabinet within five hours is quick work. Since the former cabinet was not without the support of a majority in the Imperial Diet and at the polls, it may be difficult for western eyes to see that its discomfiture could be constitutional. A premier could not be compelled to resign save for grave reasons, and these have not appeared as yet. It was obvious, however, that General Baron Tanaka, who acted as his own Foreign Minister, was not a success in that capacity. The new premier made himself famous, when Minister of Finance in a former cabinet, by the passing of a luxury tariff to check imports and to further habits of thrift. Mr. Hamaguchi is noted for practising the simple life himself, as well as for his extreme honesty in politics. Born in 1870 of a samurai faimily in Kochi prefecture, Mr. Hamaguchi graduated from the Imperial University in 1895, and at once entered the Department of Finance in the government. In this service he soon came to the front; and was made vice-minister of Finance in the Okuma cabinet, and full minister under Premier Kato, and again Finance Minister in the second Kato cabinet in 1925. He has thus seen ample experience of government, and should make a capable prime minister.

The new premier has gathered around him in his cabinet some of the ablest statesmen in Japan. Among these one of the foremost is the new

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Foreign Minister, Baron Shidehara. He was born in Osaka in 1872 and is a brother of Dr. Shidehara president of the Tohoku Imperial University. He began life as diplomatist after graduating from the Tokyo Imperial University, advancement being rapid; he was vice-minister of Foreign Affairs in one cabinet and then was sent as Ambassador to Washington, being created a Baron in 1920. He was Foreign Minister in the Kato cabinet of 1924, retaining the office under successive ministries and distinguishing himself for rational diplomacy. To some minds a peaceful is a weak diplomacy; and so Baron Shidehara has his critics who will doubtless keep a close eye on his handling of negotiations with China.

The Minister of Home Affairs, Mr. K. Adachi, has the distinction of having been returned to his seat in the Diet fourteen times since 1902. He is a politician pure and simple, claiming to be nothing else; he was a leader in the Kenseikai and now in the Minseito; and in all the election campaigns was regarded as the god of the political machine. But he has held cabinet positions before, having been Minister of Communications in the second Kato ministry, and continued to hold the same post in the Wakatsuki cabinet.

The new minister of Finance is one of the most prominent figures in our financial world; he has so far been a non-party man, and it was quite like Mr. Hamaguchi to select the members of his cabinet more for their ability than for their party history. The nation is looking forward to the new Finance minister's retrenchment policy which is expected to do much for the economic rehabilitation of the country. Born in 1869, Mr. Inouye graduated from the Tokyo Imperial University and began service in the Bank of Japan, gradually rising until he reached the post of governor. He was Minister of Finance in the Yamamoto cabinet.

The Minister of War, General Ugaki, has distinguished army attainments; he was Minister of War in the Kiyoura cabinet of 1924, and retained that position in the succeeding Wakatsuki Ministry. He is regarded as something more than a military expert; his influence on politics and government has been marked; and, as a man of pronounced principles, he is bound to succeed. There are those who expect to see him at the head of the government some day. He comes from Okayama prefecture where he was born in 1873.

One of the finest types of patriot in the new cabinet is the Minister of the Navy, Admiral Takarabe. He has held this post in several previous ministries, notably the Yamamoto, Kato and Wakatsuki cabinets, when he proved himself to be a man of exceptional ability. Both Admiral Takarabe and General Ugaki are men that would be

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regarded as a great strength in any cabinet. Admiral Takarabe was born in Miyazaki prefecture in 1867. The new Minister of Justice, Viscount Watanabe, is assuming cabinet rank for the first time, and is, in fact, its youngest member. Born in 1876 he graduated from the Tokyo Imperial University, from which he went later to Europe to continue study, and then devoted himself to law. His presence in the cabinet is regarded as forming a link between the cabinet and the House of Peers of which he is a member. As a member of the Diet he showed some sympathy with the Minseito, but is regarded as a non-party man.

To any one with a sense of history and science the Minister of Education is the most important official in any cabinet; he has to do with the force that makes the rising generation what it is to be. Whether Mr. Kobashi is the man to do this remains to be seen. Born in 1870 he comes from Kumamoto, always a centre of intellectual life. After graduating from the Tokyo Imperial University in 1898, he entered official life, and in time was made chief secretary of the cabinet. At first with Tokonami affiliations, Mr. Kobashi veered over to the Kenseikai and finally merged with it into the Minseito. The new Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Machida, is a Minseito leader, and held cabinet rank in the Wakatsuki ministry. He comes from Akita prefecture, was born in 1863 and is the oldest member of the new cabinet. The Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Tawara, is given a cabinet post for the first time. Born in 1869 and graduating from the Tokyo Imperial University in 1895, he has always been a government official; he was chairman of the Railway Board in 1925. Another cabinet member for the first time is Mr. Koizumi, Minister of Communications; though a party man he has had no official career. He has, however, done goods ervice for universal suffrage in the field. His reward was to be appointed Vice-president of the Diet, and now to the cabinet.

Dr. Egi, the new Minister of Railways, is a distinguished jurist, and was Minister of Justice in the Wakatsuki cabinet, and the Emperor made him a member of the House of Peers where he proved a powerful opponent of the Seiyukai, and had much to do with causing the resignation of the Tanaka cabinet. Born in 1873 he had a brilliant university career and entered official life where he has ever since remained. The Minister of Colonial Affairs, Mr. Masuda, has been a whip of the Minseito from the first, and did splendid work for his party in the last session of the Diet. After leaving the university he was admitted to the bar and became a judge, and was one time a councillor to the Home Department.

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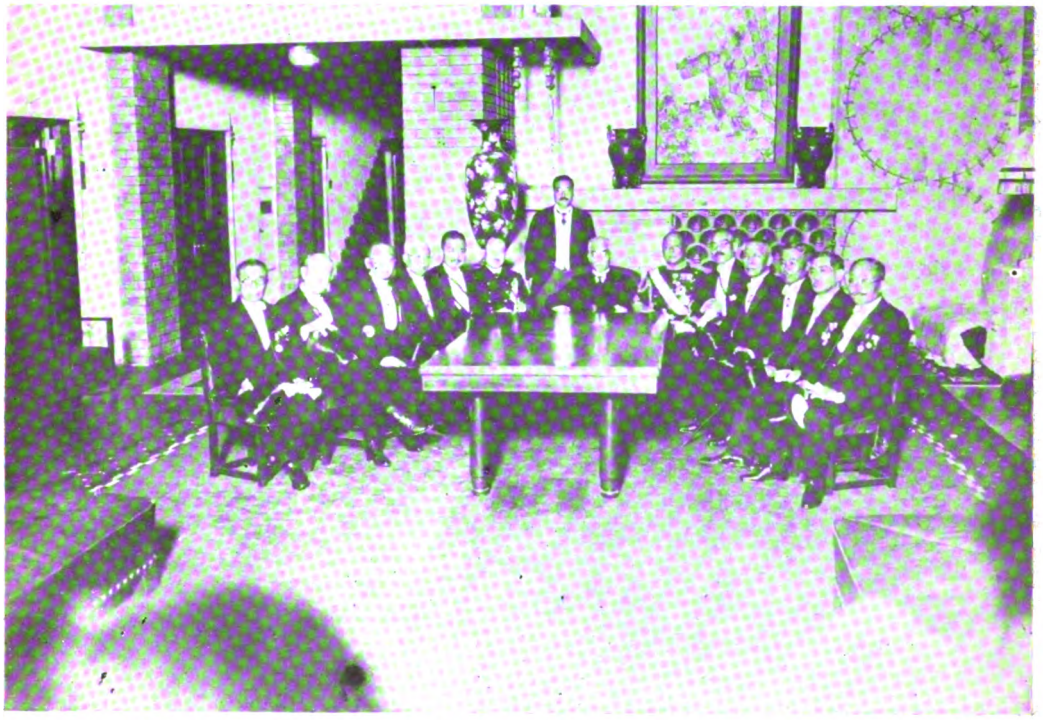
Prime Minister Hamaguchi and Family



The New Imperial Cabinet

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Top: Mr. S. Refet Bey and Madame Refet Bey
Bottom: H. E. Djevad Bey and Madame Djevad Bey

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THE TURKISH EMBASSY

By THE EDITOR

THE opening of the Turkish Embassy in Tokyo was an event of no small importance for Japan ; and we now begin to wonder why the two countries so long hesitated to exchange diplomatic representatives. The Japanese ambaasador to Turkey and the Turkish ambassador to Japan appear to be equally popular in their respective countries, and diplomatic relations are of the best. Japan has long been interested in Turkey, not only from a diplomatic point of view, but especially from a commercial standpoint. As one of the countries of western Asia that offered a field for commercial expansion Turkey was most promising; and Japan did wisely in despatching Mr. Torikichi Obata as her first representative in Turkey, for, not only have the relations between Japan and that country been greatly strengthened, but the development of trade has been marked.

It was after the close of the world war that Japan began to take a practical interest in Turkey. The two countries had been opponents in the war, and as a result of the struggle nearly half of the Turkish empire disappeared. But at the close of the war Turkey's position began to improve, for the Allies had much sympathy for her misfortunes. And then when her distinguished leader, Kemal Pasha, in resentment against the treaty signed for the Allies by the Sultan, arose and established a modern government, and demanded and obtained from the Allies a more just treaty, Japan's interested in the country naturally increased. The reformation brought about under Kemal Pasha is one of the most marvellous achievements of modern times.

Among the more important reforms effected under this brilliant statesman and soldier may be mentioned the resolution of the National Assembly establishing a republic, with its capital at Angora. Such a fundamental transformation must have been all the more difficult in a country where all institutions were under a rigid religious system. But the abdication of the Khalif and the abolition of monasteries and other superstitous appendages were brought about, while the fez was discarded as relics of the outworn religious system. The substitution of the solar for the old Mohamedan calendar was another reform in the right direction ; and the Shariat was replaced by a modern legal code. The adoption of Roman in place of Arabic characters, which has been recently effected, is another remarkable step in modern progress. All these reforms

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were made actual in a little less than eight years.

What all these changes have meant to Turkey it is not easy for us fully to imagine. The country had been greatly delayed in the adoption of modern civilization, and had suffered from too many wars; and even up to the present 45 per cent of its annual revenue had to be expended on national defence. The present government is also making great improvement in this respect; for its treaties with the various European powers imply a reduction of armaments; and this will much facilitate the solution of the nation's economic difficulties. Not only is stress laid on improvement of the financial condition of the country, but on developing its agricultural and other resources. The readjustment of boundaries since the war has assisted Turkey in racial unification of the population. The confidence of the people in Kemal Pasha is so complete that there is no opposition party in politics yet, so that he is as independent as the Duce in Italy. The new Turkey is now filled with new hopes and aspirations.

There is nothing so effective in promoting good relations between countries as commercial progress; and this has clearly been true of our relations with Turkey. Trade between Japan and that country is to-day fifteen times what it was ten years ago. True, the total is not yet nearly what it should be; but the present six millions a year are expected to expand to ten times that amount in the near future. Much impoverished by the war, Turkey has not yet the purchasing power that she will eventually command. Japan is contemplating the establishment of a shipping line to Turkey, and the promotion of our insurance enterprise there. We confidently anticipate the day when Turkey will be one of the leading, if not the leading, country on the Mediterranean.

The Turkish Embassy was established in Tokyo in 1926. It was occupied by a Chargé d'Affaires until the arrival of the first Ambassador, Mr. Djevad Bey, who now occupies the Embassy, which is situated in Shibuya-machi. Both he and Madame Djevad Bey have proved very popular in diplomatic and other social circles in the Japanese capital. The second on the staff of the Embassy, Mr. Rafet Bey, has just arrived in Japan with his wife and child, and the family has received a cordial welcome from all associated with the Embassy and from the people and government of Japan.

The Turkish Ambassador, Mr. Djevad Bey, has a long diplomatic career behind him, for Tokyo is the seventeenth diplomatic post he has occupied in the last thirty years; his former posts were Teheran, Petrograd, Vienna, Bucharest, Sofia, Belgrade, Washing-

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ton, London, Rome, Berne and Scandinavian countries, and he arrived with his wife at the Tokyo Embassy in April last. Madame Djevad Bey is a most accomplished lady, the daughter of Halil Bey, director of the Museum of Archeology at Constantinople, and a scholar of continental reputation.

The first Secretary of the Turkish Embassy, Mr. Selahattin Refet Bey, is a graduate of the College of Political Science in Paris; and was transferred to Tokyo from his last post in the Embassy at Bucharest. He, with his wife and their son Omar, arrived in Tokyo only in May last. Madame Selahattin Refet is a Circassion lady of great beauty and artistic accomplishments, a lover of good music and good books.

Even before the establishment of the Embassy, as the world knows, the best of relations existed between Japan and Turkey, in fact the friendship between the two nations is a matter of history; but at the close of the European war it was but natural that embassies should be formally established both at Tokyo and Angora.

A LITTLE GIRL

By Kanoko Okamoto

Musashino no
Sorin ni tachite
Otsuru hi no
Haha to narabite
Ogamu ko nariki.

In Musashi's wood,
Where the branches open wide,
Oft, in girlish mood,
Standing by my mother's side,
I prayed the Sun at eventide.

Tran. J. Ingram Bryan

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MANCHURIAN & MONGOLIAN DEVELOPMENT

By Y. MATSUOKA

(Vice-president, the South Manchuria Railway)

JAPAN'S presence and position in China is often a subject of discussion if not suspicion in western countries: but there is great ignorance abroad as regards the real situation. Manchuria would be a very different place from what it is to-day were it not for all that Japan has done to develop its resources. It is to Japan that China owes Manchuria, for were it not for the Russo-Japanese war, that part of China would to-day probably be Russian territory. The development of resources in the section of Manchuria under Japan's direction has been nothing short of marvellous ; and the Chinese themselves have profited from this quite as much as Japan.

In any case Japan and China are obliged to be more or less interdependent, especially in a political and economic sense. Consequently what is a natural position on Japan's part in relation to China would be an aggression on the part of any power less interested than Japan in that country; Since the great war, diplomacy and finance have come more than ever to the front as international factors, reacting in turn on imperialism and internationalism. Certainly it is true that since the great war the fortunes of Japan and China have become more than ever lined together. No nation can any longer be so independent an organism as to have no relation to the rest of the world. Nations have to coöperate and promote a common welfare by mutual assistance. Internationalism has come to the front and has come to stay ; and all statesmen have to recognize this fact. The peace of nations depends on the peace of the world. National antipathy and isolation are disappearing, and the peoples of the world are beginning to be pleased with the progress of others as well as with that of their own countries. Aggressive colonization and militarism are becoming back numbers. This new spirit is what moves Japan in her relation to China, and especially to Manchuria and Mongolia.

Japan has always stood for the open door in Manchuria and in all China. We are bent on full development of the natural resources of the country, but we do nothing to prevent others sharing these advantages. As the right to live is admittedly a human right to which the individual is entitled, so the right of nations to life and international amity and good-will is now freely admitted by

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all nations. The spirit of coöperation and good-will among nations should induce them to open their natural resources to each other, for mutual supply of mutual needs. Nations with sparse population should be interested in assisting those with overpopulation to find vent for the surplus, just as much as they seek to sell their surplus products to nations lacking such supplies. This makes Manchuria of very special interest to Japan; and yet Japan has to see to it that she exploits her position in that country not merely in her own interests but in the interest of the population there as well. This opening up and development of Manchuria are as beneficial to China herself as they are to Japan. And the relations existing between China and Japan in relation to the matter are all fixed by treaty, working for the mutual good of the two nations.

Japan's motive and policy in Manchuria still continues to be misunderstood in certain quarters, however; and it my be that we have not been wholly faultless in our methods which have thus given rise to prejudice and suspicion. Japan has never entertained any territorial ambitions in Manchuria and Mongolia; and those who affirm the contrary may well be challenged to aduce an iota of proof for their accusation. Nor does Japan adopt or promote any policy of exclusiveness there. As Japan's policy becomes more and more put into practice, and the two countries are seen to be bent on mutual coöperation in the development of Manchuria, the old supicions may die down, for they prevent Japan being able to do as much for the country as a more friendly attitude on the part of China and the Powers would allow. Japan's policy is based on economic coöperation with China in both Manchuria and Mongolia.

More than twenty years have now passed since Japan began to undertake the development of Manchuria and Mongolia. How far her policy has redounded to the benefit of China, no less than of herself, may be seen from a study of the facts. Japan's investments for the development of Manchuria have been enormous, amounting to over 1,400 million yen, while the capital invested in Formosa, Korea and other colonies or territories amounts to only about 350 million yen in Formosa and some 804 million in Korea. The results of Japanese investments in Manchuria have been wonderful. The division of this large investments is as follows:

	yen
Railways	103,000,000
Mining and forestry	61,000,000
Electric industry	1,150,000
Other enterprises	8,000,000
Transportation	664,000,000
Manufacturing	72,000,000
Loans	47,000,000
Commerce	41,000,000
Gas	35,000,000
Banking	20,000,000
Other enterprises	35,000,000
	912,000,000

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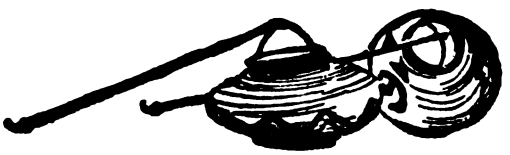
South Manchuria Railway outside Manchuria.....	188,000,000
Japanese commercial companies.....	37,000,000
Individual investments.....	94,000,000
Grand total	1,500,000,000

Before Japan entered this field of enterprise both Manchuria and Mongolia wanted means of transportation more than capital and labour; and so more than half of the Japanese capital investment was in means of transportation, the railways being managed on an economic basis. There has been also an increase of more than one hundred per cent in the agricultural resources of the districts, and a corresponding increase of population. The civil war in other parts of China during the past few years has driven hundreds of thousands of afflicted Chinese into the more peaceful and prosperous territory of Manchuria. When Japan came upon the scenes in 1908 the population of the territory was about 18 millions, compared with 27 millions to-day.

The South Manchuria Railway and other Japanese enterprises in Manchuria have given employment, with good wages, to hundreds of thousands of Chinese, and done much to promote the social and material welfare of the whole population. Along the 700 miles of the South Manchuria Railway many Chinese are employed. Nothing has been said of all that Japan has done by loans and otherwise to assist China in constructing railways for herself. By her policy and system of managing all her enterprises in China for the mutual benefit of Chinese as well as Japanese our country has secured her position in that territory as essential to its steady and peaceful development, and Japan looks forward to her future in both Manchuria and Mongolia with every confidence.



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The Japanese and the Outer World

By Shujiro Watanabe

PART II

SECTION C

The Japanese and the Islands of the Pacific— Expeditions and Explorations

CHAPTER XXV

CONQUEST OF RYUKYU (LOOCHOO) AND TAIWAN (FORMOSA)— THEIR ANNEXATION TO JAPAN

Ryukyu (Loochoo), a group of about 37 islands, is situated some 250 miles south of Satsuma. It also bears the name, Okinawa Islands, or Nanto (Southern Islands). From Japanese history we learn that it was first in communication with Japan in the 24th y. of the Emperor Suiko (616), and that after that time it paid tribute (*sic*) to Japan from time to time. In the 1st. y. of Eiman (1165) Minamoto Tametomo, a prominent soldier who had been exiled by his enemies, visited the island of Kikaiga-sima, the natives of which he subjugated, and then went on to Ryukyu. There he married an official's daughter, who bore him a son Shunten-o and a daughter. Shunten-o became King of Ryukyu in the 3rd. y. of Bunji (1187), after the late King had been murdered by his subjects.[1]

From him the royal line traced its descent. During the régime of Asikaga, in the fourteenth century, the King sent messengers to Japan and China from time to time, and was recognized by the Chinese Court as King of Loochoo. After that the country was in a manner dependent both on Japan and China. In the 1st. y. of Kakitsu (1441) Simazu, Lord of Satsuma, was given supreme power over Ryukyu by the Asikaga government, and the thenceforth the King of Ryukyu sent a yearly messenger to Satsuma. In the 3rd. y. of Bunki (1503), Miyake Kunihide of Bitchu proceeded to Bonotsu in Satsuma with twelve ships of war, for the purpose of making an attack on Ryukyu, but the Satsuma clan, highly indignant at the idea, prevented him. When Toyotomi Hideyosi was in power, Kamei Korenori, Lord of Sikano in Inaba, (ancestor of the Lord of Tsuwano) begged him to

1. Chinese works state that Shunten, son of Tametomo, a Japanese, ascended the throne in the 14th. y. of Shunhsi (1187) when he was 22 years of age.

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permit him to conquer Ryukyu and annex it, there being no land in Japan which he could obtain. Hideyosi granted his request and gave him the title of Lord of Ryukyu. Korenori then prepared a flotilla equipped with troops, arms and provisions. The ships sailed southwards, but when about to reach their destination, encountered a typhoon which wrecked some and drove others back. Korenori's plan thus ended abortively, but his enterprise was much admired by Hideyosi. Later the Satsuma clan pressed the King of Ryukyu to send an envoy in order to give the Shogun greeting, but the latter refused, so, in the 14th. y. of Keicho (1609), the Satsuma clan invaded Ryukyu and captured King Shonei. Thenceforth Satsuma had supreme power over Ryukyu, though the latter still kept up secret communication with China.

When the international exhibition was held in Paris in 1867, the Lord of Satsuma participated in it presumptuously calling himself in addition the "King of Ryukyu" and instituting a special decoration of his state, against which the Tokugawa Government of course protested and checked it.

On the inauguration of the Meiji régime Ryukyu was made a *han* or territory of Japan, and later a *ken* or prefecture (12th. y. of Meiji—1879). Against this a protest was raised by the Chinese Government, and General Grant of the United States, who was then travelling in China and Japan, had an opportunity of hearing the arguments on both sides.[1] No conclusion was arrived at, but Ryukyu, or Okinawa Ken, is since under the sway of the Japanese Empire both in name and fact. Whether historically, geographically or strategically these islands must be considered to form a part of the dominions of Japan. Fortunately proper measures were taken on the occurrence of an opportunity, which if allowed to go by, would never have returned.

NOTE: A curious anecdote is told of Napoleon Bonaparte. When Emperor of France he sent an agent to Ryukyu to enquire into its condition, more especially from a military point of view. During his stay the latter made the most minute investigations, but by the time he returned to Europe, Waterloo had been fought and Napoleon was an exile in St. Helena. Thither the agent proceeded and told his master that Ryukyu could be seized without recourse to arms, as there were no troops and no fortifications. On this Napoleon said indignantly: "Every creature in creation has some means of self-defence, much more then has Ryukyu which is a state, small though it be. What you say is preposterous and not worth listening to. Go again and make more careful enquiries." The agent accordingly went back to Ryukyu, where he remained until his death a few years later. His tomb is at the foot of Matsuo-zan and the inscription on it records the above story. But it is somewhat romantic and need not be taken for more than it is worth.

Let us now cast our eyes south-west from Japan and observe an island, Taiwan or Formosa, which like the Ryukyu Islands lies off the south-eastern coast of China. Its area is 2,250 square *ri* (13,429 square miles), that is about the same as the island of Kyushu. Many Japanese resorted there when foreign trade was flourish-

1. See a later paragraph. The relations between Japan and China, and the mediation exercised by General Grant are dealt with in the present writer's work, *Ryukyu Jiken* ("Ryukyu Affairs"), and in J. R. Young's *Around the World with General Grant in the Years* 1877—79, New York, 1880.

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ing in the 16th and 17th centuries, and they called the island "Takasago." "A Formosan tradition says that when the Japanese came, they considered that the landscape greatly resembled Takasago on the coast of Harima in their own country, so they gave the name of Takasago to the island."[1] Neverthless it is presumable that the word Takasago was derived from Takao or Takow, a port situated on the south-western coast of the island. By the way some words in the native tongue are identic. l with those of Japan, as, for example, *kami* for divinity and elder, and *me* for eye; but the order of words in the two languages is completely contrary.

"The natives," remarks Taylor, an English writer, in his *Natives of Formosa*, "ca'l the land Paiwan, which is the oldest race of Formosa." By Europeans it was called Formosa, which means 'beautiful'. A geographical writer remarks that when a Spanish navigator first landed on the island he gave it this name because it is picturesque with abundantly wooded hills and valleys. According to one authority, Saga Shumpei, at the beginning of the Asikaga régime (middle of the 14th century) seized one of the ports of the island and had it improved by Minamoto Mototaka[2] who was in his service. This port situated on the coast of the island is called Kilung after the Chinese pronunciation. It was opened for foreign trade in the 1st y. of Genji (1864). When Toyotomi Hideyoshi took Harada Magosichiro's advice and sent him to Manila in the 2nd y. of Bunroku (1593), to make the Governor pay tribute to Japan,[3] he bade him call at Formosa with a letter couched in much the same terms as those despatched to Manila and Korea. It runs somewhat as follows:

"It is my lot to govern the whole world. I attacked and defeated the Koreans as well as the reinforcements that came from China. Ryukyu and other southern lands are already offering tribute to my state. Your country alone has not yet rendered allegiance to me, so I send my messenger Harada. If you still persist in disobeying my commands, I shall despatch an army to conquer your country.

The 5th day of the 11th month of the 2nd year of Bunroku.

NIHON KOKU[4]

EX-KWAMPAKU[5] [SEAL]

To TAKASAGO."[6]

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1. From the "*History of Chinese Rule in Formosa*" published in Report of the Tokyo Geographical Society.
2. 基隆
3. See Chap. XVIII.
4. State of Japan.
5. Prime Minister.
6. Formosa. This letter was probably written by Suden, the Buddist priest. It is included in his *Ikoku Nikki* or correspondences with foreign countries. The seal is about four inches square, and in it are inscribed two characters denoting "Toyo Tomi". The letter is written on a thick paper called *torinoko* 22 inches long and 65 broad. Its surface is decorated with cherry blossoms painted with gold and silver dust, and the back with *susuki* (*Eularia japonica*) with silver dust. This letter, whether the original or a facsimile is not known, is now in the possession of Marquis Maeda, formerly lord of Kaga.

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How Harada performed this mission is unknown; indeed we have no information as to whether he went there or not. If he did, he must have brought the letter back, there being no authority there to receive it and no one capable of understanding it.

Be that as it may, the Spaniards thought that Taiko (Hideyosi) also intended in his ambition to seize Formosa, which is fertile, lies on the route from Japan to the Philippines, and would be convenient to him for an attack on Manila. The governor of the Philippines therefore ordered the despatch of two ships under Don Juan de Zamudio for the purpose of defending Formosa, or at least of warning the Chinese local officials on the southern coast; but owing to the delay caused by preparations, this was of no avail, except for the fact that a report of the impending Japanese invasion was given to China.[1] And so it happened that the Japanese invasion ended in a report and nothing more.

"A few years later, however, or about 1599[2] (24th y. of Wanli of the Ming dynasty of China)", remarks a writer in the *China Review* of Hongkong, "a pirate named Yen S'u-ch'i,[3] in alliance with some Japanese, invaded Formosa." A Chinese authority states that in the Wanli era Yen S'u-ch'i took possession of part of Formosa, and that he was the first Chinese in that island. Another historian says that it was in the 1st y. of Tiench'i (7th y. of Genwa in Japan, or 1621), that Yen S'u-ch'i with the Japanese invaded Formosa.[4]

A strange story is related by another author. He says that about the 6th y. of Genwa (1620) a number of Japanese seized Formosa. The Dutch asked them for a part of the island for their trading station, but they refused the request. The Dutch, however, repeated it, saying that they did not ask for a large site, but would be content with a piece as large as an ox's hide. To this the Japanese gave consent, whereupon the crafty Dutchmen cut a hide so as to make a long strip, with which they drew a circle round the land they asked for, and so won possession of it. The same story is to be found in a French book, but it is quite untrustworthy, for so acute and daring were the Japanese in foreign lands that they would never have permitted such a cunning but puerile subterfuge. One writer says that this was a scheme by which the Dutch deceived the ignorant Formosans, while another maintains

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1. From Antonio de Morga's work, *Islas Filipinas*.
2. The 4th y. of Keicho, or the year following Hideyosi's death.
3. 顏思齊
4. In two Chinese works, *T'aiwan-fu Shih* and *Kiangsu Pichi*, the following statements are made: "In 1621 another Chinese work, *Yungchu Wenkao*, says during the Wanli era or 1513 - 20 a Chinese called Yen S'uch'i made himself a leader of the Japanese troops and with a Japanese commander called Kiichi-o〔Kichiro〕and a Chinese, Tseng Chihlung〔Tei Siryō〕encamped on T'aiwan. They built a fortress to which they gave the name of Anpin-ch'eng〔Anhei-jō〕. Shortly afterwards the Dutch came to the island and made an agreement with the Japanese to hand over the whole island to the Dutch. In 1650 the Japanese leader Kwakkwaiitsu〔*sic*〕attempted to drive the Dutch out, but was slain by them. When Tseng Chengkung〔Tei Seikō〕was defeated by his enemy and returned to Amoy in 1692, the Japanese leader Kabin who was on bad terms with the Dutch governor induced Tseng Chengkung to seize Taiwan and gave him his assistance. The Japanese chief Kiichi-o made a desperate resistance but the Dutch fled from the island."

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that it occurred when the Spaniards annexed Luzon in the 7th y. of Eiroku or 1564. A third asserts that it took place in Macao. The second theory seems the most probable; otherwise the story is a fabrication after all.

Of the career of Tei Siryo[1] and Tei Seiko[2] the following particulars must not be omitted. After the death of Yen S'u-ch'i, who held command of part of Formosa and a certain number of men, Tei Siryo, a native of Fuhkien in China, succeeded him as chief. Tei had come to Nagasaki in the 17th y. of Keicho (1612), and had been employed by the government. He had married a daughter of Tagawa, of Hirado, by whom he had had two sons.

She and her eldest son Fukumatsu or Tei Seiko afterwards went to China, where he was permitted to bear the Emperor's family name of Chu Chengkung [Shu Seiko] and was appointed commander of the imperial bodyguard. His mother also was given an honorary title. On the downfall of the Ming dynasty, her husband Siryo surrendered to his enemies (the Tsing dynasty), but she remained faithful to her monarch. In her indignation she committed suicide when the castle of Sienchou [Senshu], of which she was one of the inmates, was taken by the enemy, who marvelled, admired and exclaimed: "If even a Japanese woman be so brave, how much more so must be the Japanese men." She was the foremost of the Japanese women who distinguished themselves in foreign lands. Her story has been the subject of a drama and is therefore widely known.

The Dutch then seized Formosa, taking advantage of the absence of Seiko, who, however, having been defeated by the Tartars in Fuhchou and Sienchou, returned with his troops and recaptured it in the 1st y. of Kwan-bun (1661). The fort of Zelandia built by the Dutch was also seized by him. With a view to revenge the Hollanders attacked his large ship, and only nine out of the crew of three hundred escaped with their lives. Thereupon the Chinese complained of the incident to the Nagasaki government, which ordered the Dutch to pay them 27,000 taels as compensation for the damage done.[3] Kämpfer, from whose history the above passage is taken, says: "It is an easy matter for anybody, whether a native or foreigner, to make his claims upon the Dutch; but we find it very difficult to obtain justice from others. . . . . About the year 1672, one of our ships, called the "Kuylenburg," having unfortunately stranded upon the coast of Formosa, the ship's company was barbarously murdered and the whole cargo taken in possession by the Chinese sub-

1. 鄭芝龍; the Chinese pronunciation of this name is Tseng Chihlung.
2. 鄭成功; the Chinese pronunciation is Tseng Chengkung. He was honourably called Kou-hsing-ie or Kokosenya (a nobleman bearing the Imperial family name).
3. In *Nagasaki Minatogusa*, Book ii, a similar account, differing only in slight details, is given, which runs as follows. In the 2nd month of this year Kokusenya (Seiko or Coxenga) attacked and expelled the Dutch in Takasago (Formosa). The latter, both men and women, embarked on eleven ships and made their escape to Nagasaki and thence to Java. On the way thither they met at sea a Chinese junk sailing to Japan, and seized its cargo and twenty of the crew. The Chinese were driven by a storm on the coast of Satsuma, and thence were sent to Nagasaki, where they complained of the Dutch to the governor, who ordered the latter to pay the Chinese 272,600 taels as compensation and give up the twenty sailors who had been taken prisoners. Before this time (1615) the Dutch had promised the Japanese government not to molest Japanese or Chinese at sea, as stated in another chapter.

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jects of Coxenga,[1] whereupon we made our complaints before the very same court against this act of hostility, but with so little success that far from having any damages assigned us, we could not so much as obtain the restitution of one farthing."

Tei Seiko repeatediy asked Japan for assistance in his struggle with the Tsing, but his applications were refused. In the following year the last Emperor of the Ming dynasty was taken prisoner and slain by his enemy who made himself Emperor of China (the Tsing dynasty). Seiko was highly indignant, and fell into sickness, to which he succumed at the age of 39.[2] His son and grandson still continued to hold Formosa against the new Tsing dynasty, which finally brought about the downfall of the grandson in 1683. These three men held Formosa for 38 years. A magnificent temple was erected by the Chinese government in Tainan as a memorial of Tei Seiko's allegiance to the Ming dynasty, which the Tsing dynasty destroyed more than two hundred years ago, and a statue of him was placed in it. A temple was erected to the memory of his mother also. Strange to say, this was done in the year 1875, when the Tsing dynasty had begun to decay!

The Taiwan expedition in the 7th y. of Meiji (1874) was the first military enterprise undertaken abroad since the invasion of Korea by the army of Hideyosi and the conquest of Ryukyu by that of Simazu. The government was compelled by the circumstances of the time to despatch troops to Taiwan on the pretext of inflicting punishment for the murders of people belonging to Ryukyu and to the province of Bitchu by the natives there. Then the Korean question was also at a critical stage and political circles were in a state of agitation. Certain politicians emulating Napoleon Bonaparte's tactical example, suggested that it would be better to carry off these troubles by action abroad than permit them to cause internal disturbances. The suggestion was adopted, and an army of Kagoshima volunteers under the command of General Saigo Tsugumichi, brother of the noted Takamori, was suddenly despatched. Unexpectedly the foreign representatives at Tokyo declared their neutrality. To make matters worse the Chinese government protested, but in the end paid an indemnity for the recovery of Taiwan.

"Japan, single-handed," as a Japanese writer observes, "with no foreign sympathy, but with positive opposition, had, in the interests of humanity, rescued a coast from terror and placed it in a condition of safety. In the face of threatened war, a nation having but one-tenth the population, area and resources of China, had abated not a jot of its demands, nor flinched from the wager of battle. The righteousness of her cause was vindicated.

"When the Japanese troops were in Taiwan, national flags were hoisted here and there, and since some of the Formosans have followed their example. It is certain that in olden times there were Japanese, as well as Dutch and other foreigners, residing in localities between Keelung and Tamsui. The coats worn by the natives

1. A corruption of Kokusenya.
2. Seiko's narrative is related in Davidson's "*A Review of the History of Formosa, and a Sketch of the Life of Koxenya, the First King of Formosa*" (*Trans. Asiat. Society Japan*), Vol. XXIV.

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at the present time do not differ from the Japanese *jin-baori* or military cloaks of old. When the Eastern trade of Holland was at its height, the officials in the south of Taiwan held an annual assembly, at the close of which Japanese *kasa* or broad-brimmed hats and military cloaks are said to have been given to soldiers as rewards for meritorious services, it being considered an honour to wear them. It is therefore probable that the style of the coats worn nowadays, as mentioned, by the natives has been transmitted from that time."[1]

Taiwan was one of the principal scenes of warfare in the Franco-Chinese war in 1884-5. It was blockaded by the French fleet under the command of Admiral Courbet, and in part occupied temporarilly by the French.

Japan lost one opportunity of acquiring Formosa, but nearly twenty years later a war broke out between her and China, and as a result this historic large island of Formosa, which had been under Chinese rule for several hundred years, was ceded to Japan by the Japano Chinese treaty of the 28th year of Meiji (1895)—a memorable year.

1. From "*Travels in Formosa*," published in Japanese in the *Report of the Tokyo Geographical Society*.

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CHANGING DEMAND IN EXPORT STAPLES

By M. ARIKAWA

II

3.—Cotton Yarns

HAVING already dealt with the interesting indications of variation in demand for silk goods in the last few years it is no less important to all who import or use Japanese goods to observe the same fluctuation in demand and value in regard to cotton goods. It is noticeable that cotton yarns have shown the largest decline in Japanese exports in recent years. While the European war lasted the demand was prodigeous and the trade in them naturally prosperous, but such extraordinary circumstances could not continue, and the war years have to be left out of account in any consideration of the subject. Even up to the time of the great earthquake in 1923 the demand for cotton yarns was maintained, and the volume of exports stood at 1,118,200 piculs valued at 114,700,000 yen; and then in 1928 the volume dropped to only 21,000 piculs valued at 25,900,000 yen. A glance at the following table will show the quantity and value of cotton yarn exports during the seven years ending 1928.

Year.	Quantity. Pcls.	Value. (1,000 Yen)
1928	21,496	25,894
1927	352,963	38,794
1926	616,653	70,716
1925	932,408	123,116
1924	811,082	109,610
1923	744,975	78,511
1922	1,182,186	114,723

Japan's best customers for cotton yarns are China and India, but the Chinese demand has waned in recent years, and China's place has been taken by India as a purchaser of such goods. Exports of cotton yarns to China amounted to 52,000,000 yen in 1925, but dropped to 8,100,000 yen in 1928, a decline of one-sixth compared to four years before. Of course the disturbed condition of the country reduced its purchasing power, with reactions on demand for imports.

Nor has trade with India shown any marked increase of activity. It was not until 1928 that India was able to supplant China in demand for Japanese cotton yarns; and then the volume suddenly decreased to scarcely more than that demanded by China; and in 1928 the value of these exports to India

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amounted to only 8,180,000 yen as compared with 20,000,000 yen in 1927. During 1928 the total exports of cotton yarn from Japan declined by 12,900,000 yen in value, of which 10,800,000 yen was represented by India.

We have already suggested that there were obvious reasons for the decline in cotton trade with China, namely the disturbed condition of the country and the ensuing boycott of Japanese goods, together with the retardation of China's trade in every direction, as well as the progress made by Chinese spinning industry itself. Chinese spinning industry may be expected to show still further development year by year. But it has to be remembered that good deal of the capital behind China's spinning industry is Japanese. At the end of 1927 Japanese mills in China had 1,332,863 spindles. From this it is obvious that the decline in cotton exports to China does not hit Japan so severely as might otherwise be the case.

But when we come to consider the decline in trade with India the case is quite different. India is one of the markets for Japanese cottons opened up during the European war when Japanese exports in these goods headed the Indian list. Even after the war Japanese exports to India continued to expand, owing to the depression in British cotton spinning industry after the war, and especially by the restoration of the gold standard in England in 1925 and the coal strike in 1926. In consequence of this Japanese cotton yarn exports to India reached 261,000 piculs valued at 38,710,000 yen in 1925, as compared with exports valued at only 45,000 yen in 1915. After 1926 this prosperous trade began to decline, and by 1928 exports amounted to only 5,178 piculs valued at 9,181,000 yen.

The reason for this decline were various, but first my be mentioned the greater stabilization of the English economic world, and second the sudden determination on British cotton interests to regain their trade with India, while Indian import duties on cotton yarn was designed to weaken demand for Japanese yarns, though it affected mainly our coarse yarns. The Indian cotton spinning industry itself also witnessed considerable revival and expansion, while Chinese cotton yarns had already begun to find a market in India. It is worth while to point out, however, that the greatest obstacle to Japanese yarn exports to India was the decrease in that country's purchasing capacity, resulting in the strike of spinning hands in Bombay persisting for a long period. It must be admitted, however, that the main obstacle to our export of cotton yarns to India at present are the impossibility of successful competition with the finer yarns of England and the coarser counts from China.

A careful investigation of conditions, made between April and September,

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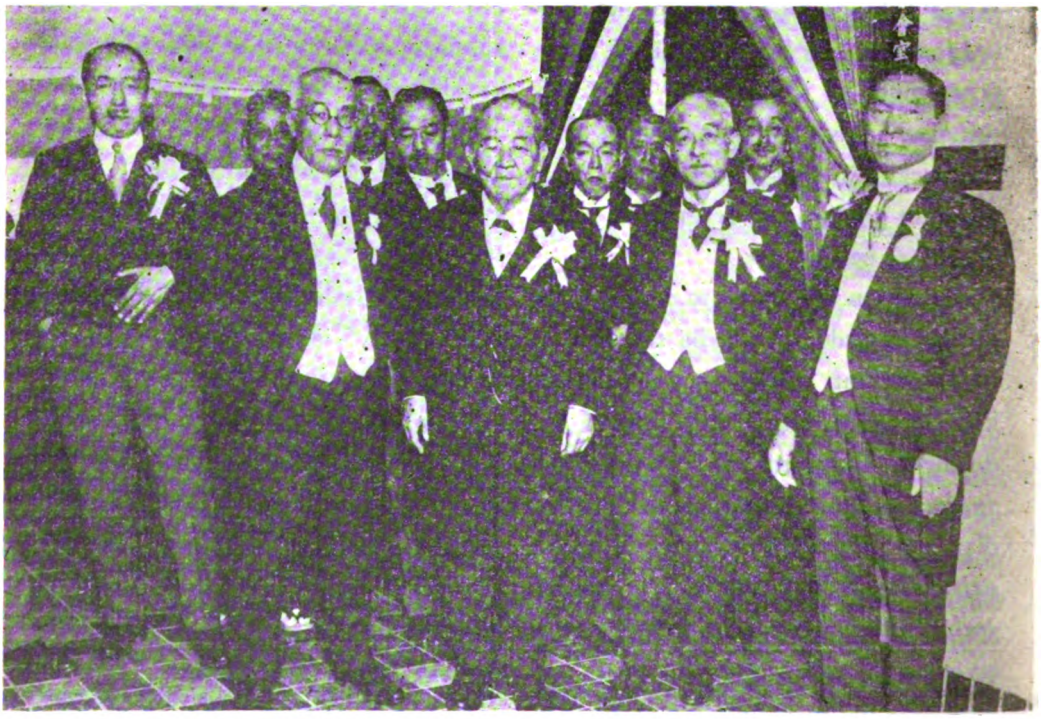
1928, showed that Indian imports of cotton yarns had fallen off from all countries, a reaction, no doubt, from the labour troubles in Bombay, though this does not fully account for the marked decline in Japanese yarns. It will be seen that imports of cotton yarn from China to India during the first half of 1928 surpassed those from Japan by 800,000 rupees; and the difference was even greater in quantity than in value, exports from Japan amounting to only 2,657,000 lbs, as against 4,948,000 lbs from China. It is clear that Japan's most formidable competitor in the Indian cotton market is China. The change, therefore, must be regarded as permanent rather than temporary. Of course the great change recently coming over the entire cotton trade cannot be ignored, for in all countries now imports of cotton yarns are giving way to imports of cotton fabrics, so that fabrics must lead in future. This is borne out by the rapid increase in exports of cotton fabrics during the past few years, and a corresponding decrease in yarn exports. In this way the increase in exports of fabrics may be depended on to compensate for decline in exports of yarns.

(To be continued)



Viscount Shibusawa's 88th Birthday

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JAPAN'S RAYON INDUSTRY

By T. KIMURA

ALTHOUGH the rayon industry made its appearance in Japan much later than in western countries, comparatively it has made phenomenal progress, with an ever-increasing output from year to year. Almost every mill is working to its full capacity to supply the demand; and as this cannot be done, capacity for output is rapidly extending. It will be only a short time before the total production can only be regarded as enormous.

The industry did not begin to experience rapid development until after the great earthquake of 1923, and then acceleration began; by 1926 our capitalists saw the wisdom of this form of enterprise, and rayon manufacturing companies were projected on all sides, until several big mills were established, backed by big capital. At the end of 1927 these mills were turning out rayon at the rate of ten million pounds annually. The output was still larger the following year; and it has gone on until now Japan ranks seventh in volume of rayon production, being exceeded only by England, America, Italy, Germany, France and Holland. The yearly output now averages about sixteen million pounds.

The industry has been assisted by the domestic demand as much as the demand for exports. Until a few years back the import of this commodity was considerable, but the home production was inadequate to lessen imports. Since 1926, however, the newly established factories have been able to supply most of our domestic market in this material. Increased tariff duties on rayon also tended to reduce imports, for the importer had to pay from 66 to 94 yen per 100 lbs, as a result of the revised import tariff of 1926; and in any case the imported article stands little chance of competing succesfully with the home product. Reacting in favour of the home industry also is the lowered cost of production, so that imported rayon cannot afford the duty paid. In 1928 rayon imports had dwindled to no more than 250,000 lbs, which was very insignificant compared with the total output in Japan for that year.

The demand at home is so constant that exports as yet have been unable to make much headway. Still, in 1928 we find that exports amounted to 67,500 lbs; and most of the exports are now in the form of fabrics.

The consumption of rayon in Japan has increased so enormously in a short time that there are as yet not full particulars as to the exact amount utilized in this country annually; but since the amount exported is so small,

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presumably the balance of the annual output must find consumption in the country. At the present moment it is safe to conclude that output and consumption about tally. The appended table indicates the steady growth of rayon production in Japan for ten years:

Year.	Consumption. Lbs.
1918	177,086
1919	215,716
1920	279,805
1921	387,739
1922	724,142
1923	1,806,609
1924	8,295,655
1925	8,525,990
1926	8,294,100
1927	11,292,070
1928	16,254,640

A detailed examination of the above figures will show that the percentage of increase has been remarkably rapid: 44 per cent in 1928 as compared with the previous year; and in 1927 the increase wss 96 per cent as compared with the year before. Now consumption of rayon in Japan almost equals that in France, and Japan stands between one-fourth and one-fifth as a rayon consuming country.

It has already been mentioned that export demand appears to be mainly in fabrics. The first exports were from Fukui to Korea and China; but the chief centre of export rayon now is Kiryu, the article going chiefly to India, Africa, Korea, China and the South Seas. Shanghai seems to show a good demand for Japanese rayon. Of the total imports of rayon to that place in 1927, amounting in volume to over nine million pounds, nearly one hundred and fifty thousand pounds came from Japan; and of the some thirteen million pounds imported by Shanghai in 1928, about one hundred thousand came from Japan. The above refers to rayon yarn; but when we come to consider fabrics, it will be seen that of the three and a half million yards imported by Shanghai in 1927, some one hundred and twenty-one thousand yards were from Japan; while one and a half million yards came from Japan in 1928 out of a total of about three and a half million yards imported by Shanghai in that year.

The success of the rayon industry in Japan, in spite of economic depression and slow trade, has been largely due to scientific management resulting in decreased cost of production, assisted by increasing demand at home. The five biggest companies are the Imperial Rayon, the Asahi Silk Weaving, the Japan Rayon, the Showa Rayon and the Kurashiki Silk Weaving company. The total profits of these five companies for the first half of 1928 amounted to 3,810,000 yen, which increased to 4,540,000 yen in the second half of the year, because the class of rayon was superior to that of the earlier part of the year.

The Asahi Silk Weaving company has acquired a patent for its special brand of *lilyen* silk. Viscose rayon has seen great improvement in recent years; and the advancement in art and efficiency has been very marked. The only danger now is that if the present rate of expansion continues the supply will soon begin to exceed the demand; but the leading manufacturers are aware of this possibility and may be expected to prepare to meet it.

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FORTUNE'S WHEEL

By SANTO KYODEN

XI

KOJIRO now took a house in the neighbourhood and resided in it with the three others, as Kensuke's house was too narrow to lodge him and Yumiko.

Having been attended by a good physician Kensuke soon regained his former health, and with this his sorrow for the death of his elder brother, Emori, began to deepen. Out of sympathy for him Kojiro suggested the reinterment of Emori's remains, which suggestion Kensuke gratefully accepted, and, with the expenses provided by Kojiro, went to the province of Shinano where the body was removed to the cemetery of a mountain temple.

On coming back Kensuke's mind began to be set more and more upon slaughtering the wolves, for he still supposed his wife's death to be due to their teeth; and, though he daily went to hunt them in the mountains, not one could be seen. One day while ascending Mount Kurokami he happened to rest for a brief space by the side of a stream, sitting on a boulder, when he saw a varnished bowl floating down from the upper reaches. This suggested the thought that possibly some one lived in the mountain fastness above.

Not long after that Kojiro said to Kensuke one day: "As I'm engaged in a vendetta I can't stay long here. When I'm gone, take care of Yumiko. I'm very willing to help you and her in taking revenge on her father's murderer, but I must first succeed in taking vengeance on my own enemy. And if you come across your enemy before I return, well and good. You will take revenge, aided by Yumiko."

Much impressed by these remarks, Kensuke replied: "Very well then. I'll exert myself to the uttermost to ascertain the whereabouts of my master's slayer and will kill him, to repay my master's kindness. Don't be

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presumably the balance of the annual output must find consumption in the country. At the present moment it is safe to conclude that output and consumption about tally. The appended table indicates the steady growth of rayon production in Japan for ten years:

Year.	Consumption. Lbs.
1918	177,086
1919	215,716
1920	279,805
1921	387,739
1922	724,142
1923	1,806,609
1924	8,295,655
1925	8,525,990
1926	8,294,100
1927	11,292,070
1928	16,254,640

A detailed examination of the above figures will show that the percentage of increase has been remarkably rapid: 44 per cent in 1928 as compared with the previous year; and in 1927 the increase wss 96 per cent as compared with the year before. Now consumption of rayon in Japan almost equals that in France, and Japan stands between one-fourth and one-fifth as a rayon consuming country.

It has already been mentioned that export demand appears to be mainly in fabrics. The first exports were from Fukui to Korea and China; but the chief centre of export rayon now is Kiryu, the article going chiefly to India, Africa, Korea, China and the South Seas. Shanghai seems to show a good demand for Japanese rayon. Of the total imports of rayon to that place in 1927, amounting in volume to over nine million pounds, nearly one hundred and fifty thousand pounds came from Japan; and of the some thirteen million pounds imported by Shanghai in 1928, about one hundred thousand came from Japan. The above refers to rayon yarn; but when we come to consider fabrics, it will be seen that of the three and a half million yards imported by Shanghai in 1927, some one hundred and twenty-one thousand yards were from Japan; while one and a half million yards came from Japan in 1928 out of a total of about three and a half million yards imported by Shanghai in that year.

The success of the rayon industry in Japan, in spite of economic depression and slow trade, has been largely due to scientific management resulting in decreased cost of production, assisted by increasing demand at home. The five biggest companies are the Imperial Rayon, the Asahi Silk Weaving, the Japan Rayon, the Showa Rayon and the Kurashiki Silk Weaving company. The total profits of these five companies for the first half of 1928 amounted to 3,810,000 yen, which increased to 4,540,000 yen in the second half of the year, because the class of rayon was superior to that of the earlier part of the year.

The Asahi Silk Weaving company has acquired a patent for its special brand of *lilyen* silk. Viscose rayon has seen great improvement in recent years; and the advancement in art and efficiency has been very marked. The only danger now is that if the present rate of expansion continues the supply will soon begin to exceed the demand; but the leading manufacturers are aware of this possibility and may be expected to prepare to meet it.

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FORTUNE'S WHEEL

By SANTO KYODEN

XI

KOJIRO now took a house in the neighbourhood and resided in it with the three others, as Kensuke's house was too narrow to lodge him and Yumiko.

Having been attended by a good physician Kensuke soon regained his former health, and with this his sorrow for the death of his elder brother, Emori, began to deepen. Out of sympathy for him Kojiro suggested the re-interment of Emori's remains, which suggestion Kensuke gratefully accepted, and, with the expenses provided by Kojiro, went to the province of Shinano where the body was removed to the cemetery of a mountain temple.

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concerned for Miss Yumiko; and come back in triumph as soon as possible."

On hearing this conversation Yumiko was thrown into a state of dejection, for she could not endure the thought of so soon parting from her newly-wed husband, even for a brief time.

Kojiro had not sufficient money about him to defray the expenses of his expedition; so he despatched a messenger to his home in Kumamoto for more; and, pending the messenger's return, he put off starting on his trip.

In the meantime summer had set in; and in that place, as well as in other sections of the country, the *Bon Matsuri*, or Feast of Lanterns, was held, going on usually from the 15th to the 24th of July, according to the lunar calendar. In every house a shelf was made ready before the family Buddhist altar for offerings to the dead; and various paper lanterns were made and hung above the altar shelves, under the eaves and in the temples. In all Buddhist temples, too, masses were offered for the dead, while villagers danced in celebration of the Feast of Lanterns to welcome back the spirits of the departed. Every village was crowded with visitors from all directions coming to participate in the festival. Kensuke too had his little altar-shelf and its *ihai*, or tablet, for enshrining the spirits of his elder brother and his beloved wife Masode.

"All the villages are *en fete*," Kensuke remarked to Kenjiro. "How would you like to take Yumiko and come out to see the festival?"

Delighted at the proposal Kojiro and Yumiko went out that night and wandered up and down watching the beautiful lanterns, and the dancing of the villagers, the crowds everywhere being greater than they had supposed.

In the crowds they came across many women, but Kojiro thought none of them so beautiful as his Yumiko. Even in the capital at Kyoto she had a reputation for her looks. She and Kojiro went to the temple where Masode's remains were interred, and stayed for the mass. Then they amused themselves looking at the people and the sights which such a festival always affords. Suddenly a gust of wind rushed through the grounds, blowing out most of the lanterns, and plunging the crowd into darkness. Many people were seized with panic, and there was a great commotion, people rushing about looking for their companions. In the confusion Yumiko lost sight of Kojiro, and ran here and there trying to find him. In a moment she was seized from behind and a cloth was shoved into her mouth as a gag. A rough hand was laid on the nape of her neck and she was pushed into a grove of pines. Her captor had a man there with a lantern; and placing Yumiko before him as she sat on a stump, the fellow said:

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"I've had you, difficulty in finding but now I have you. You've forgotten me, have you? Don't you remember Toichi, the hunter from Shinano? When you lost your way in the snow on the mountains I felt pity for you and got a night's lodging for you and your companion at the occulist's house, but you introduced your accomplices into the house and made them carry off the poor doctor, and we don't know yet whether the occulist is alive or dead. We incurred the displeasure of the local governor by showing you this consideration, and that was how you rewarded us for it. We have been ordered to find you, and to look for the doctor as well. Now that we've found you, the governor will remit the punishment; and you'll be able to give us some information. Come, confess! What grudge did you have against the doctor, that you carried him off?"

At this unlooked for treatment poor Yumiko was quite overcome. She attempted to vindicate herself in vain, for in any case she was gagged. She could only writhe in grief and terror.

In a neighbouring grove of pines was a paper mosquito net on the ground; and under it was some one ringing a bell. On hearing the sound of Toichi's voice abusing Yumiko the man stopped ringing the bell, meanwhile pushing his face from beneath the net to see what was going on. The hunter, unaware of this, took out a rope and bound Yumiko. He was about to take her in his arms and make off when the man from under the mosquito net made his appearance. Rushing up to the hunter he struck him down with a sword drawn from his cane; and then took Yumiko and went off with her, ringing his bell repeatedly, whereupon a number of men emerged from the woods bearing on their shoulders a large chest. Into this they forced Yumiko and so carried her off. The leader was dressed like a priest; and on he went in front ringing a bell. This fellow proved to be no other than Orochi taro, the bandit.

The bandit leader soon found himself in his mountain retreat, when he ordered the chest to be brought before him. It was duly opened and poor Yumiko pulled out. He had her unbound and the gag removed, Then he made her sit before him. On beholding her face Orochi was pleasantly surprised to find that she was a woman he had long desired to possess. He was in fact so dumb with delight that he could only contemplate her beauty. He calmed himself and then ordered the room to be cleared. Left alone, he addressed the fair victim:

"Did you not attend the *nyujo* ceremony (entering eternal meditation) of Kinrei-dojin on Toko Mountain in Omi four years ago?" Though extremely frightened Yumiko could only nod assent.

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[illegible] a neighbouring grove of pines [illegible] ; and under it was some one [illegible] bell. On hearing the sound [illegible] raised rousing the bell, meanwhile [illegible] pausing and turning his face from beneath [illegible] to see what was going on. The [illegible], unaware of this, took out a rope [illegible] and bound Yumiko. It was [illegible] take her to his home [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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"Aha, I thought so," exclaimed the bandit with great satisfaction. "I'm Kinrei-dojin. Don't you remember me?"

"Why do you speak such falsehood?" retorted Yumiko, now regaining her courage. "Kinrei-dojin was a living Buddha, with a boyish face and beautiful hair, and not of evil looks like you."

"That's right; yes, that's right," said the bandit, not the least ruffled by her stinging remarks. "I admit that I wore a white wig and a false moustache, but by passing myself off as Kinrei-dojin I fooled the worshippers and took in plenty of cash, escaping through a secret passage and leaving one of my men to keep the bell ringing as if I were sitting in meditation on my way to paradise. You may remember that just before I departed, you came forward and offered your health and prayers to Buddha. Aha, I was then striken with your beauty, but it was no time to secure you. But I've never been able to let you out of my mind since. I had no way of ascertaing who or where you were; and had to be content with women more or less resembling you, whom I carried off to this mountain retreat. Little did I dream of being so lucky as to meet you so soon again: it must be due to our affinity in a former existence. Now, what do you say to our marrying at once and living happily together ever afterwards?"

Orochi Taro, wicked and cruel bandit as he was, had yet a soft spot in his heart for a pretty face; and when Yumiko resisted his advances and wept aloud, he simply called for his maids and ordered that Yumiko be put to bed, saying that she seemed not yet quite composed in mind. Yumiko was then taken into another room where she began to consider the possibility of escape, and made up her mind that death would be better than captivity under the present conditions. Narrow escapes in the past she had had in plenty; but now she felt that she must give herself up for lost. There was no weapon with which to end her life.

The maids sent to attend her gazed in commiseration at her sorrow; and one of them said to her: "We can feel for you, because we were brought here in the same way. Often we determined to hang ourselves, but we were told that the bandit did not long remain attached to any woman, and so we refrained from laying violent hands on ourselves in hope of making our escape some day; but here we still are, as you see. Keep your temper, have patience and bide your time."

These words brought poor Yumiko some gleam of hope, but the gleam was too faint to have any effect in consoling her or reconciling her to the predicament she was in. Her heart felt broken and she fell asleep in tears.

Next morning the bandit called

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Yumiko into his bed-room, but just at that moment there was a lound noise outside, and a maid rushed into his presence and said excitedly: "There's a big fight our here. Please go and see what it is."

So Orochi Taro gave a grunt and went out.

Taking advantage of his absence Yumiko seized his sword and was about to inflict a wound in her throat when she noticed something familiar on it, and soon came to the conclusion that it was the family weapon worn by her late father, Sayemon, the one he took on his journey to Kamakura. Yes, there was the family crest in gold and silver. Then she knew it was this bandit that killed her father. At once she resolved to live and slay him in revenge. And she earnestly besought the goddess, Kannon to assist her in this deed, and to reveal in a dream the entire situation to her husband and Kensuke. She replaced the sword on the rack; and when the bandit returned he found her seated looking as composed as if nothing had happened.

(To be continued)

NIPPON MAIDENS

By Ariel

The soft-voiced maidens of Japan,
In silken robes of silver grey,
Which iris-violet girdles span,
Are pictures of unending May.

Cheeks of faint rose-misted marble,
Dark eyes like the ripening sloe,
Raven tresses, all a marvel,
Jetty-purple in their glow.

O would I were a girdle rare,
In love's rose-dawn embathéd,
To win a Nippon maiden fair,
Could she be but persuaded.

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THE RED CROSS WITH of JAPAN

Fairy Gifts for Imperial Children: Every year since 1925 it has been a custom of the Ibi Junior Red Cross of Gifu to send a present of fireflies to Princess Teru and Prince Sumi. After due purification, fifty members of the Red Cross band repaired to the Katsura river, caught five hundred of the luminous insects and sent them in a cage to the little Princess, Teru at the Hayama Palace, and Prince Sumi at the Aoyama Palace.

Dolls for Mrs. Hoover: Members of the Junior Red Cross of the Tokiwamatsu Higher Girls' School at Shibuya, Tokyo, desiring to recognize the interest of Mrs. Hoover in World Peace, and as a memorial of Peace Day in Japan, have sent to the White House at Washington some beautiful Japanese albums and dolls, which doubtless the wife of the President was pleased to receive.

Progress of the Junior Branches: It is very interesting to notice the rapid development of Junior Red Cross work in Japan. At the end of last year there were 5,500 branches with 1,275,358 members in Japan, Korea and Manchuria, representing forty-five chapters. This year communications were exchanged with Junior branches in America and thirty-three other nations, representing 890 letters sent and 912 letters received.

The Nightingale Prize: Of the twenty-seven nurses receiving the Nightingale Prize of the Red Cross League this year two were Japanese, which makes eight Japanese women now in possession of it. The latest recipient of this coveted honour is Miss M. Kagawa, head nurse of the Japan Red Cross Hospital. Born in 1871 she entered the Red Cross Hospital in 1897, finishing in 1900. The other nurse thus recognized was Miss K. Mizuno, head nurse of the Gumma Japan Red Cross Hospital where she was trained, entering in 1894 and remaining there since her graduation. Both she and Miss Kagawa were decorated with the Order of the Sacred Crown in appreciation of services rendered during the war with Russia.

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CURRENT JAPANESE THOUGHT

By THE EDITOR

Japan and the Peace Pact

THE HESITATION of the Japanese Government, especially the Privy Council, to ratify the Kellogg Peace Pact because it tended to violate the principles of the Imperial Constitution by claiming official signature "in the name of their respective peoples", instead of in the name of the Sovereign, was, after all, only natural, for it would have been a grave mistake for the Cabinet to trespass on such dangerous ground. But the conviction of men like Count Uchida and the Prime Minister that the Pact in no sense threatened to contravene the Constitution was bound to prevail, even though a rider had to be added that the objectionable words did not apply to Japan. The theory of the *Japan Times*, that the attempt fomented by the Opposition to divide Imperial from National interests is even more a violation of the Constitution, was well taken. In Japan the Ruler is the father of his people. The Emperor is the Nation and the Nation is the Emperor. All that His Majefty does, including the signing of treaties, is for the good of His people; and what is for the good of the people is in the name of the people.

Our Foreign Advisers

NEARLY ALL FOREIGNERS visiting Japan tender advice in some form or other, much more so than foreign visitors do in England or the United States; and, however well-meant such advice is in Japan, it is usually too impossible to be taken. Japanese ladies, we are told, should not discard their beautiful *kimono* for Occidental dress. This advice is mostly of male origin, though western women, too, indulge in it. If such opinions be sincere, if Japanese dress is really more artistic and appropriate than European, why do its admirers not act upon their own advice? We do not find that they venture to advocate its adoption in their own countries. Or is it that they believe what is becoming to Japanese women is not so to European women? Our own impression is that Japanese girls look quite as pretty in European dress as do the girls of London, Paris or New York. The difficulty is that the best dressed women in Japan are not seen on the streets of Tokyo and Yokohama as they may be seen in Occidental cities. But do our western friends really desire to keep us in fairyland while the rest of the world goes on?

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CURRENT JAPANESE THEOLOGY

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British Policy in China

THE JAPANESE PRESS appears to be keenly interested in the policy which the Labour Government in England is likely to adopt towards China. The *Hochi* thinks that Premier Macdonald, inspired by anti-imperialistic proclivities, will be disposed to intensify the attempt to curry favour with the Nationalists at Nanking, which was initiated by Mr. Austen Chamberlain. Should England concede to China agreements which are inconsistent with what Japan can grant in relation to her rights in Manchuria, the situation would be somewhat embarrassing. In the attempt to develop her economic interests in China is Britain likely to interfere with the special privileges of other Powers? The *Hochi* thinks that, having lost her special position on the Yangtse, England may now coöperate with the United States in attempting to reduce the special rights and interests of other nations in China. But Japan can never consent to renounce in Manchuria the special rights won by two great wars and an investment of two thousand million yen in developing that country, thus doing as much good to China as to Japan herself.

Night Work Abolished

LABOUR CONDITIONS in Japanese cotton mills will be vastly improved by the coming into force on July 1 of the law prohibiting night work for women and children between the hours of 10 p.m. and 5 a.m. The Tokyo *Asahi*, in reviewing the steps that have led up this change, says that the reform will mean no reduction of output, because the mills, during the last three years, have been increasing their spindles with a view to guarding against such a contingency, so that production will not only be maintained, but in most cases increased, especially in mills that have to shifts, and this applies to more than half the spinning mills of Japan. On a two-shift basis the working day will be eight and a half hours, which will be all right, the *Asahi* thinks, so long as it does not mean less wages, because the workers cannot afford this. Most of them would prefer longer hours with more wages than shorter hours with reduced wages. Another important question is whether the workers will have to toil seven days a week. An unsatisfactory aspect of the new law is that it does not come into force for mines until 1933.

Dwight F. Davis

THE NEW GOVERNOR of the Philippines, Col. Dwight F. Davis, received a very cordial welcome when he visited Japan on his way to Manila some time ago. He was tendered a banquet by the Foreign Minister, and was received in audience by the Emperor, for which Col. Davis expressed public appreciation. As the donor of the famous Davis Cup for tennis, he

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has long been known and admired by all lovers of the game in Japan. Addressing the members of the America-Japan Society at a banquet given in honour of Col. Davis, Prince Tokugawa expressed the welcome which all Japan offered to the distinguished visitor, and wished him all happiness in his new post as Governor-General of the Philippines.

Juichi Soyeda

JAPAN HAS LOST another of her great men in the death of Dr. Juichi Soyeda. A scholar and a patriot of the best type, he was interested in every aspect of culture and progress; and, to promote interest in his country among English-speaking people, he used to contribute articles to the *Japan Magazine* in years gone by. After graduating from the Imperial University, Tokyo, Dr. Soyeda studied at Cambridge and Heidelberg, and travelled widely in Europe and the United States. He received the degree of Doctor of Laws from the Mombusho. As a great authority on finance he was vice-minister of that department in one of the cabinets. He took an active interest in politics up to the last, being a prominent member of of the House of Peers.

Canada's Legation

THE DOMINION OF CANADA has come prominently before the mind of Japan by the establishment of a Legation in Tokyo this year. The Legation was formally opened by the Charged' Affaires, Dr. Keenleyside, some time ago; and on Dominion Day a reception was held on the Legation grounds which was attended by all the Canadians in reach. An address was delivered by Mr. A. E. Bryan, President of Canadian Society in Japan, and by Dr. MacKenzie, one of the oldest citizens of Canada residing in Japan. We presume the purpose and influence of the Legation will be mainly commercial, for politically and diplomatically the the influence must still come through the British Embassy in Tokyo. But Japan has offered a cordial welcome to the Legation and anticipates with interest the arrival of the first Canadian Minister. The new Japanese Minister to Canada, Mr. Saburi, was a distinguished member of the Japanese Embassy staff in London for some time, and one time Charge d' Affaires there, and will doubtless find life in Canada quite as interesting and enjoyable. It is our earnest hope that this exchange of diplomatic officials between Canada and Japan will lead to a better understanding on the immigration, question, and look forward to the time when a citizen of Japan will enjoy all the rights to which a European is entitled, including that of citizenship. We remember with pleasure that Japanese were listed among the Canadian troops in the great war; and we trust that a man who is willing to die for a country is fit to become a citizen of that country.

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